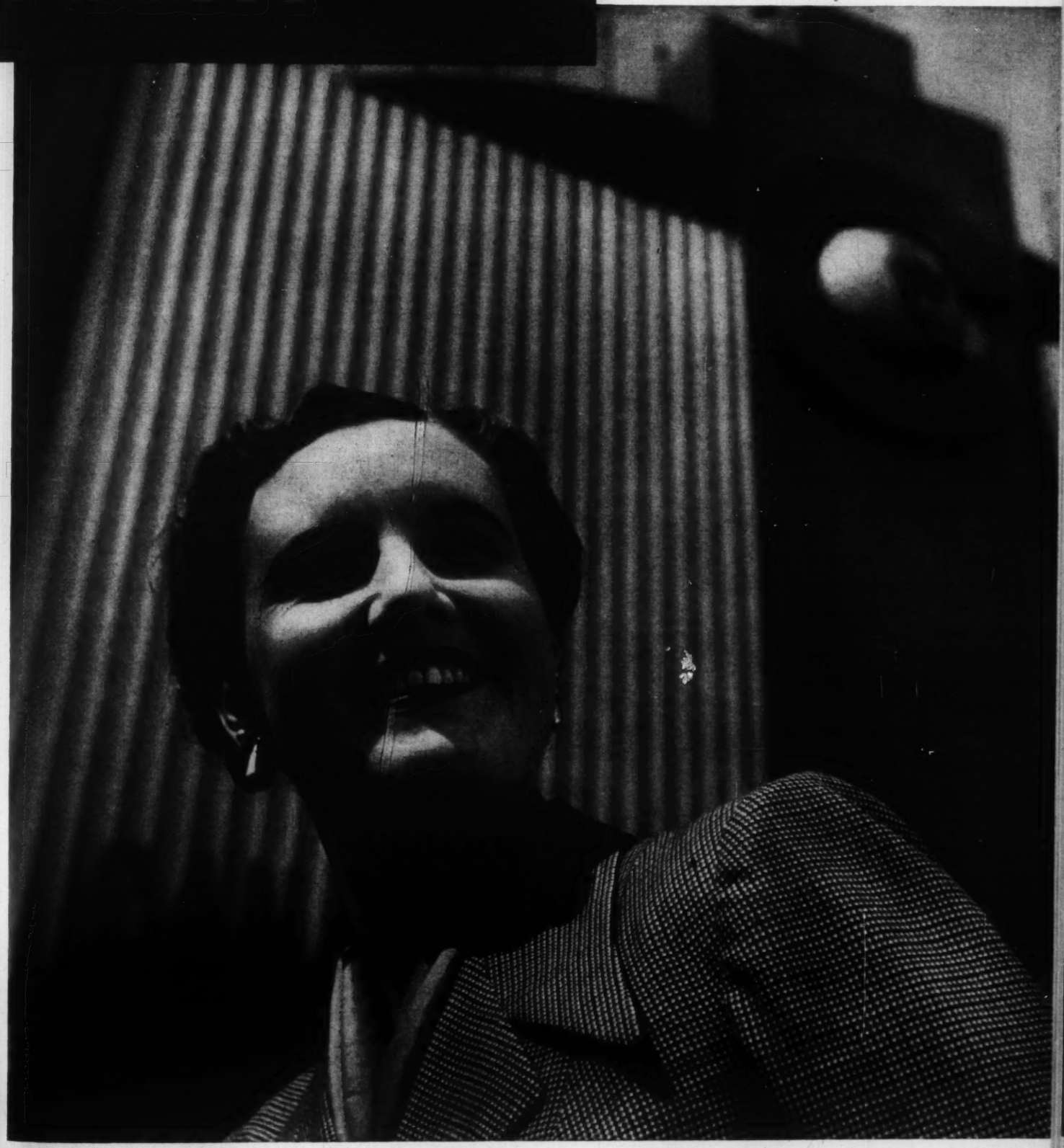
SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

KINGSTON: Sleeping Beauty Wakens

Are the Reds Whistling in the Dark?

MAY 29, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 34



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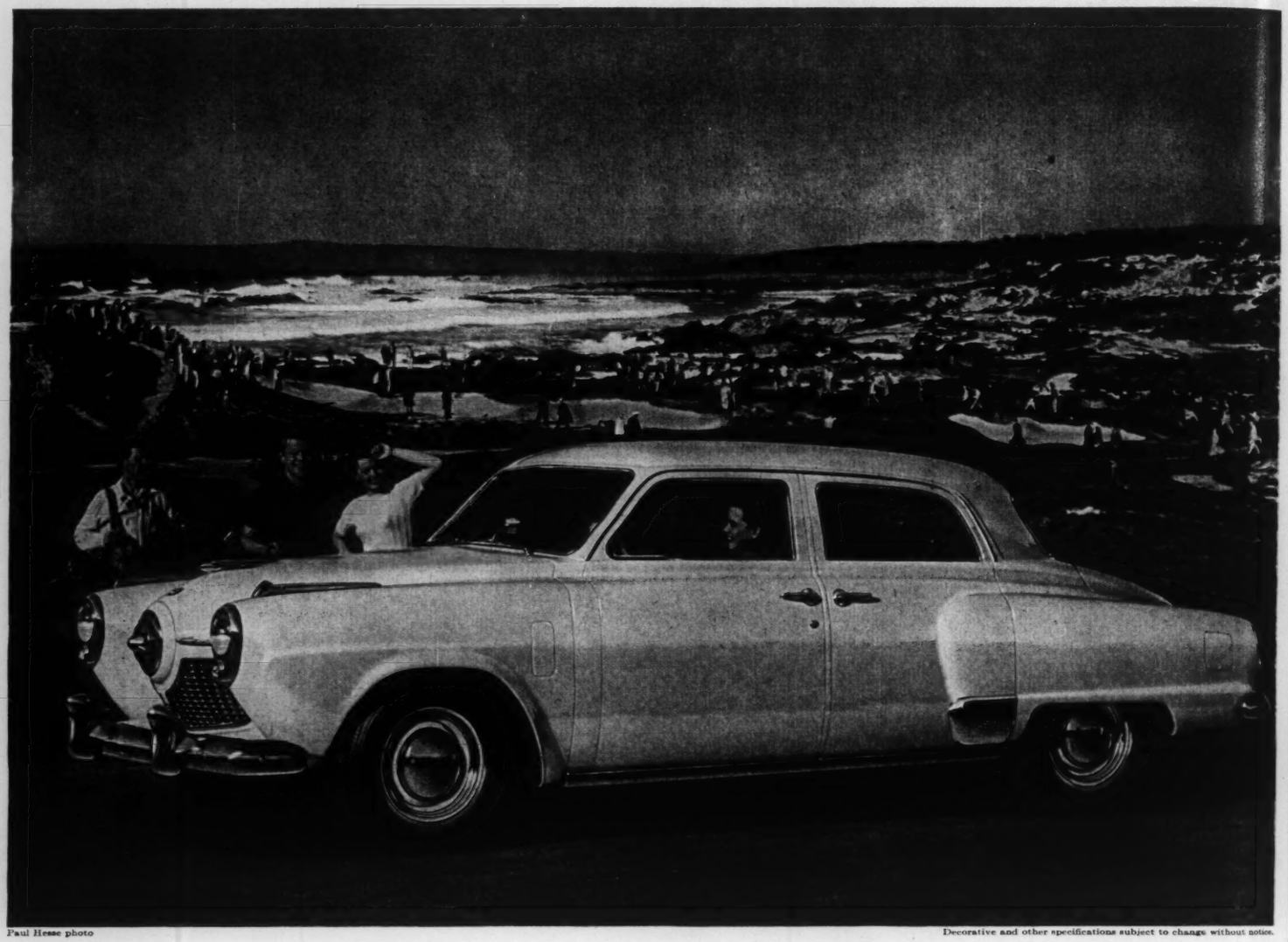
National Affairs...Ottawa View...Lighter Side...Books
Films...Music...Business Front...World of Women



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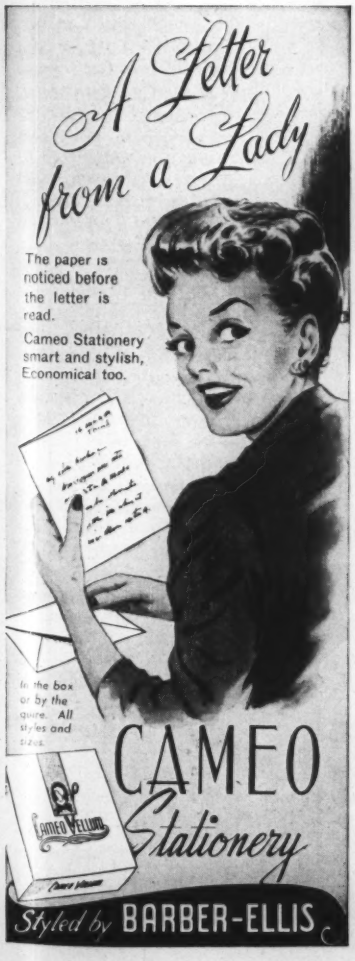
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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66 No. 34 Whole No. 3030

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: High on an aluminum-faced tower of Toronto's Coliseum is the Canadian International Trade Fair's emblem. Beneath it, **Irene Moffatt,** one of the show's attractive receptionists, smiles welcome to the myriad visitors anxious to see and be seen by Canada's markets. This year's Fair (May 28-June 8) will have more influence on our economy than any of its predecessors. The scramble for materials by countries threatened by World War III is focussing on Canada: we are not only important as a source of raw materials but our economic expansion puts us in the pampered position of any department store buyer on an expedition. But we also welcome our international visitors enthusiastically—as Miss Moffatt's smile testifies—for the Fair is still very much a symbol of how business is done in a world still free.—*Photo by Nott and Merrill.*

Next Week: Don't miss Canadian author Morley Callaghan's story on how an academic event of international interest is news in Paris, France, but not in Toronto . . . Staff writer Hal Tracey will cover Canada's next step in the field of insulin, in an interview with Dr. Charles H. Best, original member of the team of insulin discoverers . . . Michael Barkway will give a critical look at Civilian Defence: "Are We Doing Enough?" . . . Business editors report on the headaches of Guns *and* Butter in this twilight war period . . . Willson Woodside will probe foreign affairs.

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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer and Comptroller.

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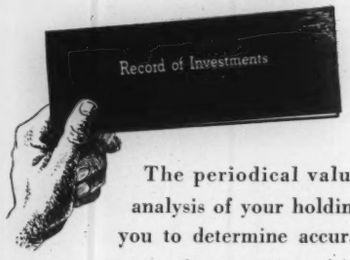

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CAPITAL COMMENT

The Press and Opposition

HOW far should the press go in providing a vigorous Opposition, when for one reason or another the Members of Parliament are not fully effective? A reader in Quebec City wishes I had written at greater length on the subject, when I examined the criticism currently directed against the parliamentary press gallery, a couple of weeks ago. I ventured then the suggestion that reporters were sent to Ottawa to report, and wondered if it was the duty of the press to do the work of the parliamentary opposition.

My Quebec City correspondent quotes an impressive authority on Parliament, the late Lord Wedgwood, in behalf of the proposition that "the function does devolve onto the newspapers when the official opposition is inadequate."

His reference is to Josiah Wedgwood's "Testament to Democracy", which I had not read. I procured a copy at once, and found it profitable reading. This great public man organized and headed an all-party committee of both Houses of Parliament, appointed to prepare and write the History of Parliament. Out of this research, out of 37 years in parliamentary life, and world-wide travel and study, Wedgwood began this book, "Testament to Democracy" with an impressive tribute:

"It is my settled conviction that British parliamentary government is better than any other method of government, better than any other variety of democracy, and better now than it ever was in the past." (Perhaps I should add that the words were written in 1941 or 1942.)

Parliamentary Eclipse

The point my Quebec City reader and myself were most concerned about, the responsibility of the press as an effective partner of the opposition, is not one of the main topics of "Testament to Democracy". But Wedgwood did include a few powerful paragraphs on this theme.

"The eclipse of parliamentary influence over policy," he writes, "has left the criticism of Government policy ever more in the hands of the fourth estate. The very fact that broadcasting is now a Government monopoly, and completely colorless, has sharpened the critical faculties of all newspapermen. They note that publicity is left to them alone.

"Parliament in bondage, the air tainted, only the Press remains, and, on the whole, the newspapers have done their duty well. Newspaper editors have stood up to their proprietors much better than have Members of Parliament to their Government."

Wedgwood thinks the press does better work now that it is largely independent than when most newspapers were party organs, when "they did not need to think for themselves; they took the Party line as supplied by the high priests of their Party."

He adds that "the newspapers today, instead of attacking each other, have united in defending the freedom of one and all. As it were, they have found a new enemy and unite in attacking the bureaucracy. They usurp the duties of Parliament dropped by nervous hands. Redress of grievances has fallen into their columns. I cannot resent that they should be doing the work of Parliament; but we must all regret that they should have to do so."

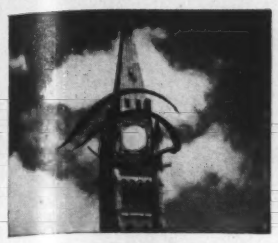
Inadequate Guard

How does all this apply to the Canadian scene? It would take one with far more intimate knowledge than I of comparative politics, especially the resemblances and differences as between Canada and the U.K., to say how well these words apply to the Canadian scene.

My own feeling, however, is that neither opposition nor press in Canada today is equipped to keep guard on government policies and behavior as they should. One has the uneasy feeling that many things go on which would not stand the light of day: and that when we of the press have little but hunches and suspicions to go on, we remain silent because we fear we shall make fools of ourselves. The present government and the present bureaucracy is, fortunately for us, humane and reasonably ethical. But the same thick blanket would hide the activities of more brutal and unscrupulous governments from the opposition and the press alike.

The moral of all this is, I think, that parliamentary oppositions and the press must find or develop new techniques to match executive powers and bureaucratic defences.

by Wilfrid Eggleston



OTTAWA VIEW

PRIORITIES NOW

LAST week's formal priorities order will make little difference to the practical working of the Priorities Division under **Henry Sissons.** It gives them legal authority to impose priorities where until now they have relied on the cooperation of industry. The change is not because cooperation is lacking; but it is easier for a manufacturer to break a contract or let down a customer if he has a flat Government order to do so.

The new order makes no difference to the regulations on any raw materials, which are covered by other divisions of the Department of Defence Production. It applies only to manufactured goods not covered by any of the specialist divisions.

FIGHTING MIKE

THE debate on external affairs last week was less passive and more lively than these debates generally are. External Affairs Minister **Pearson** wound it up with real fighting spirit. Two PC members, **Howard Green** (Vancouver Quadra) and **W. J. Browne** (St. John's West), had urged something rather like the MacArthur policy. **George Drew** did not echo this line, but he made a spirited criticism of Pearson's recent speeches about Canadian-American relations.

Pearson threw the challenges right back. He quoted U.S. press comments praising the "commonsense" and "maturity" of his Toronto speech. He taunted the opposition about the Green and Browne speeches and asked if they were expressing the policy. He defended vigorously and positively the Government's policy of limiting the Korean war. Browne interrupted: "It's a policy of fear." Pearson: "That is the hon. gentleman's interpretation of it. As I see it, it is a policy of realism and of peace."

U.K.-CANADIAN TRADE

THIS week British and Canadian officials met in Ottawa for another of their periodic reviews of trade. **Sir Alexander Clutterbuck,** U.K. High Commissioner, headed the British side; and **Fred Bull,** the new Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, headed the Canadian side. The talks are private, but it looked as though Britain's shortage of dollars might this time no longer be the cardinal British concern. The U.K.'s desperate need for raw materials probably took priority. Just a short time ago the U.K. Government lent the Aluminum Company another $40 million (on top of a previous $80 million) in return for an assured supply of aluminum.

From the Canadian side, special importance is being given to a review of the arrangements made last summer for relaxations in the discriminatory import restrictions imposed by the British West Indies. Canada wants such restrictions relaxed everywhere, but particularly in the B.W.I.

FILIBUSTER

THE manoeuvres of a group of private members, led by **Stanley Knowles** (CCF, Winnipeg North Centre) on divorce bills is not formally a filibuster. But it is taking up all the time for private members' bills (which is only two hours a week), and it is letting the divorce bills through only very slowly. Usually they pass in batches, a dozen or two at a time. Now they are being called one by one, and even short speeches by a few members on each bill soon exhaust the one hour allowed on Tuesday and Friday evenings. The idea is to show that the Commons cannot give proper consideration to these cases: the Government reply is that the Senate Committees consider them carefully, and the House can accept their verdict.

Stanley Knowles has a private member's bill to empower the Exchequer Court of Canada to hear divorce cases from Quebec and Newfoundland. It is rather like the Divorce Act (Ontario) of 1930 which J. S. Woodsworth sponsored, and which was eventually passed after Woodsworth had carried his campaign through three sessions on the same lines that Knowles is following. But there are two important differences. The 1930 Act gave divorce jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of Ontario, and made the English law of 1870 applicable. Knowles' bill would give jurisdiction to the Exchequer Court, sitting in Ottawa; and instead of referring to English law it states the one ground of divorce to be adultery.

THE KING BEQUESTS

A NUMBER of problems arise from the bequest of Laurier House and Kingsmere to the nation. The $225,000 left by Mackenzie King for the upkeep of Laurier House will not cover all the costs. The Federal District Commission will look after the garden as part of their work of beautifying Ottawa. The Ministry of Public Works will look after the building and the heating, as they do for other Government buildings in Ottawa. The Dominion Archivist, **Dr. Kaye Lamb,** will eventually have charge of the historic records, but for the present the official biographers still have them.

The Kingsmere estate will help towards the Gatineau National Park which is planned for the future. The main question about it is how to establish the house as a country residence for the Prime Minister. **PM St. Laurent** has his own place on the St. Lawrence; but it might be very valuable to have a Canadian Chequers.

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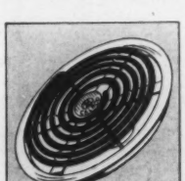

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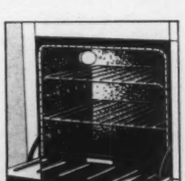

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 34 May 29, 1951

Sticklers for Sovereignty

WE HOPE there will be no more complaints that U.S. forces at the Newfoundland leased bases are undermining Canadian sovereignty. In the long-delayed agreement about American rights and privileges there the U.S. may not have made any great concessions, but it had an unassailable legal right to make no concessions at all. As things stand now the U.S. forces at the leased bases admittedly have more privileges than anywhere else in Canada, but they are no greater and probably less than those given them by Great Britain. The Newfoundlanders are content, and we think Canadian sovereignty will survive.

It is relevant to remember that the basic American conception of the relation between military and civil law is different from ours. In Canada our civil courts have "superior jurisdiction," which means that they can try service men for civil offences, whether or not the military courts also try their cases under military law. In the U.S. the military and civil courts have "concurrent jurisdiction," which means that civil courts are precluded from hearing cases which a military court has dealt with. We would not want to see the U.S. system established here, but we cannot get indignant about the American ideas which logically flow from their basic conception, particularly when our own forces get the full benefit of the American legal view as they did, in their recent sojourn at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Above all, the agreement on the leased bases should be kept in perspective as a minor relic of the last war and of pre-Confederation Newfoundland. It is a trifling business compared with the problem of "visiting forces" which now faces NATO. The whole plan to establish an international force under General Eisenhower's command in Europe requires new ideas about jurisdiction, and NATO is attempting to work them out now. In this case Canadian forces will be the ones to receive extra-territorial privileges. It would be a poor look-out for them and for NATO if all the countries concerned took as petty a view of their sovereign rights as some Canadians have been apt to do.

Mr. Faulkner's Fear

THE Nobel Prize speech of William Faulkner, delivered some three months ago in Stockholm, included a paragraph which said:

"Our tragedy today is a general and universal physical fear so long sustained that we can even bear it. There are no longer problems of the spirit. There is only the question: when will I be blown up? Because of this, the young man or woman writing today has forgotten the problems of the human heart in conflict with itself which alone can make good writing."

With all due respect to Mr. Faulkner, who is a great writer, this is nonsense. No man with the slightest artistic quality or stamina in him was ever deterred from his vocation— and literature is a vocation, one is "called" to it—by the fear of early death, whether violent or gradual, whether by explosion or by malnutrition. War, with its natural concomitant, violent death, has been a commonplace of life in almost every nation in the world for centuries untold.

It is not the question: When will I be blown up? that bothers our present-day artists. It is the question: When will life, as I conceive it and as I value it, be blown up? And that is a question which precisely raises problems of the spirit, the problems which Mr. Faulkner says no longer exist.

It is still, as it has always been and as every poet has known it to be, a sweet and becoming thing to die for one's fatherland—on the assumption that one's death will help the fatherland to survive, or at least to perish gloriously. But a good many of our young artists are not convinced that their technical fatherland, the land of their

PASSING SHOW

IT SEEMS just possible that there may be something to be said for collecting income tax from troops on active service. Both the United States and Britain do it, and they have had troops on active service—and Britain has had income taxes—much longer than Canada.

"Even the closest relatives must be exterminated for the good of the people" is the pronouncement of a Chinese Communist newspaper, approving of wives informing against their husbands. Somehow we distrust any "good of the people" that has to be promoted by betraying all family ties.

Jean François Pouliot says that he never attacked Col. Ralston, which leads us to remark that a mere reference by Jean François is usually more insulting than an all-out attack by any other parliamentarian.

"World free trade is still a dream of the future", says the *Ottawa Journal*. Judging from the *Journal's* views on the Canadian tariff, nightmare of the future would be better phrasing.

What became of the nickel-in-the-slot machines we used to drop nickels into when nickels were worth something?

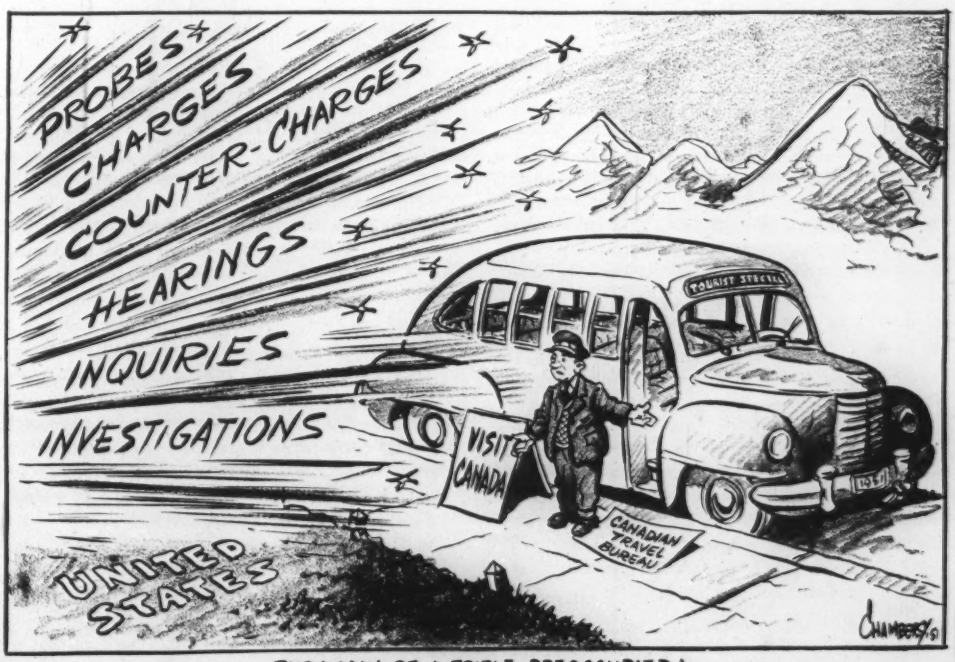
There is discussion as to what to do with the Stone of Scone. We suggest hanging it round the neck of the person who stole it, and then throwing it into the sea.

Canada's policy, we are told, is to "limit" the Korean "war". It's a private fight, boys, nobody can get in except us.

In England experts advise special glasses for television for persons over 55. They get them free, we presume.

Australia is reported switching from wheat to wool on account of the higher prices. Apparently people who are cold have more money than people who are hungry.

Lucy says that when a child is naughty a good parent tells him he should be sorry, but a psychiatrist tells him everybody else should be sorry.



THEY MAY BE A TRIFLE PREOCCUPIED!

citizenship, is going to survive, or is worthy of survival or even of perishing gloriously. That is their problem. It has nothing to do with When will I be blown up? It is a spiritual fear, not a physical fear. It is the fear that in the warfare between God and the Devil, which every artist recognizes to exist and to be going on now as always, no matter what words he may use to designate the protagonists, the Devil may be going to win. It is the fear of the Darkness that was over the whole land from the sixth hour until the ninth hour, when the veil of the Temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom. But the Darkness came to an end, and gave us the faith that other darknesses will come to an end likewise.

The Self-Reliant Men

SELF-RELIANCE was the text of the address of Chancellor John Bassett of Bishop's at the opening of the Bonar Law-Bennett Library of the University of New Brunswick last week. And it was certainly a very self-reliant trio of New Brunswickers to whom this library will be a joint memorial. Any three public men to whom the adjective is more applicable than to Bonar Law, Prime Minister of Britain, R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, and Lord Beaverbrook, maker of Prime Ministers and newspapers, it would be very hard to find. Mr. Bassett himself was not wholly out of company, and he has this in common with the three, that he moved a long way from his native heath to get his self-reliance recognized. It is perhaps a characteristic of self-reliance that its possessor is never limited by the geographical accidents of his birth.

Lord Beaverbrook was the donor of the library, which is only one of his many munificences to education in his native Province. The importance of the occasion was testified to by the presence of a son of Bonar Law, the Right Hon. Richard K. Law, a distinguished Conservative statesman who must have found it difficult to absent himself from England in these delicate times.

The library is the possessor of a large collection of Lord Bennett's papers, which will evidently provide much material for the historian, if we may judge from Lord Beaverbrook's statement that they show that "R.B." "saved Canada from a devastating torrent of destruction that would have swept away the structure which we now depend on in our realm of commerce and industry".

A Check on Defence

WE HAVE never been enthusiastic about the Progressive Conservative demand for a parliamentary committee on defence. We have feared, as the Government does, that the committee system could too easily lead us into the morass of the United States system, where the executive's responsibility for policy is constantly usurped or hampered by Congressional committees. We have even had visions of our chiefs of staff or deputy ministers being compelled to answer to committees of Parliament instead of ministers of the Crown.

If these fears have been exaggerated it is, at least partly, due to the way the Conservative demand has been voiced. It is not Parliament's business to get behind the backs of ministers to the civil servants and permanent officials who advise them. Civil servants, and military officers too, have not a right, but an absolute duty, to shelter behind their minister. The minister and the Cabinet of which he is a member have an exclusive and absolute responsibility for the execution of Government policy. No parliamentary device, by committee or anything else, to circumvent this principle can be tolerated.

GRANDSON *of New Brunswick: R. K. Law.*

Nevertheless we are coming round to the Conservative view that some more effective means must be found of examining the estimates of the Defence Department. The first section in this year's defence estimates is headed "Departmental Administration, including inspection services and civil defence". It amounts to a total of nearly $13½ millions, broken down into only 17 items of which number 12 is typical. It reads "Materials and Supplies: $5,263,500". In the Committee of Supply, which is the whole House, members may ask the minister for a breakdown of these totals, but it is an incredibly tedious and time-consuming job. If the Opposition's request for a committee still seems objectionable to the Government, let some other form or procedure be devised; or let the minister at least furnish a full written account of these estimates.

What is completely unacceptable is that the Government should force these expenditures through Parliament without offering proper opportunity for inquiry. The responsibility is now on the Government to provide the means for parliamentary examination of these huge estimates. Canadians will not long tolerate the voting of unexplained millions in the present way.

High Latitudes

D. M. LeBOURDAIS, author of "Canada's Century" (Methuen of Canada, $4), is an enthusiast for high latitudes who must have been frequently infuriated by the lack of faith of Canadians in the potentialities of their own country. Throughout this volume he preaches the doctrine of population. Canadians need, he tells us, a more lively appreciation of their responsibilities "as custodians of such a large share of the world's bounty" as that represented by their vast natural resources. They should make a virtue of necessity by letting more people in to participate in that bounty, since Canada's "most obvious lack at present is people".

The book takes the reader on "a tour of the most potentially productive parts of Canada", and having a keen eye for the picturesque Mr. LeBourdais does not neglect the more romantic prospects such as reindeer in the Aklavik area or a navigation route up the Hamilton Inlet past Goose Bay. The tour is complete and well documented with extracts from the official reports.

He has, we think, overlooked the fact that the great migration movements into the United States took place while political power was still in the hands of the employing class; it is now in the hands of the employed class, whose attitude towards the admission of more workers is naturally different. Nevertheless the aristocrats of labor, the steel workers, the automobile assemblers, the building trades, can possibly be made to realize that a larger number of beet-growers, timber cutters and other heavy manual workers cannot fail to provide more consumers for the goods which they, the aristocrats, produce, and that a doubling of population may be the best way to ensure that security, that continuity of employment, which is now their chief concern. And any book which, like this one, shows convincingly that the basic industries of Canada are capable of enormous further expansion is to be hailed with delight and at once put on the list of required reading for all whose faith in their land needs stimulating.

What About Horsemeat?

HORSEMEAT is reported to be selling quite extensively for human consumption in parts of Alberta, and it is a source of some surprise to us that the cattle-raisers, who supply the excellent but costly article with which horsemeat competes, have not started a campaign to prohibit it. If they can't get it prohibited they could at least demand that it be dyed green to protect consumers from thinking that they are eating beef. The dairy people, we are certain, would gladly provide suggestions; they must be getting tired of being the only people who succeed in maintaining annoying restrictions on the sale of a healthy foodstuff.

Flaunting in Scotland

WE ARE writing, more in sorrow than in anger, to the *Monthly Record*, official organ of the Free Church of Scotland, to inquire whether it really did, as a Canadian Press cable says it did, assert that the two Princesses in seeking audiences with the Pope have "seemed determined to flaunt Protestant opinion in the nation". The article is said to have been written by the Rev. Roderick A. Finlayson, Professor of Theology in the Free Church College in Edinburgh.

We do not dispute the right of the Free Church of Scotland, or its professors of theology, to hold and express, within the limits of the respect due to royalty, any view that they like concerning the behavior of Princesses. But we do dispute the right of any church and any professor, purporting to use the English language, to say "flaunt" when what is meant is "flout".

It is of course possible, in these nationalistic days, that the Free Church of Scotland may hold that it is not governed by the rules, definitions and usages of the "English" language.

Mr. Pouliot on Secrecy

THERE can be few Canadians so innocent about the character of modern warfare as to share Mr. Pouliot's belief that the Germans would have been unaware of the weakness in the Allied front at the Battle of the Bulge if it had not been for the public statements of the late Col. Ralston that reinforcements were badly needed for the Canadian forces and that immediate conscription was necessary. But the peculiar thing about his Ralston speech is that it not only contradicts all the available information about the conduct of the German campaign, it also undermines the position that he himself was taking in regard to the proper limitations of parliamentary discussion of military affairs.

Mr. Pouliot's point was that the Committee on Supply should not go into questions of "strategy".

Col. Ralston, he contended, was discussing a question of strategy when he called for conscription, and consequently gave away military secrets to the enemy.

To this it may be replied that if conscription is a question of strategy there was no means of doing anything whatever about it in Canada in 1944 except by discussing it in public. Mr. Pouliot and those who shared his views about conscription had seen to that. They had seen to it that Canada did not declare war in 1939 without a pledge from the leaders of all the national parties that there should be no conscription. When Mr. King asked to be released from that pledge by a plebiscite vote they saw to it that the "No" vote in Quebec was sufficiently strong to outweigh the approval of the other Provinces. They may have been entirely justified—from their point of view they were entirely justified—in their position; but it was that position that made it impossible for anybody who believed, as Col. Ralston did, that conscription was necessary, to take any other course than that of discussing it publicly.

If Mr. Pouliot is prepared in future to regard strategy, including the question of conscription, as something not to be discussed in committees or in Parliament, or to use his own words, as "secret policy that must not be advertised, as is American strategy, which is published in every American newspaper and broadcast over all radio stations throughout the world", then he has indeed greatly changed his position, and Canada has indeed moved a long way further towards national unity.

Freedom of the Press (Elsewhere)

THE Montreal *Gazette*, which has not yet expressed any disapproval of the seizure and destruction of several hundred copies of a Toronto publication by the Quebec provincial police, appears to be gratified by the establishment of the International Press Institute in Paris "to safeguard and extend freedom of the press."

If the Institute should interest itself in the state of freedom of the press in Quebec, it will find itself handicapped by the fact that the newspapers of that Province have shown very little concern about its preservation in their own territory.

The fact that the suppressed newspaper is a Communist one has nothing to do with the question. It is a lawful periodical, enjoying the use of the mails, it is not suppressed in any other Province, and its suppression in Quebec was effected without any court procedure and by the arbitrary act of the Attorney General.

Family Life

"Seventy-Three Families in One Room, Social Survey Indicates"—News Headline.

YOU hate this room? I bleed to hear you say so,
For 'tis the limit of my narrow purse.
When we were wed, my dear, we took each other,
If you recall, for better or for worse.

You say that living here with all these people
Is turning you into a mental wreck?
At least your life is honest, with no secrets,
Six dozen families breathing down your neck.

The hours you spend in waiting for the bathroom
In dreary and interminable queue
Mean that your every single morning's wasted?
Then do as I do, and arise at two.

Be of good cheer. Just stick it out till summer.
A month's vacation will improve your soul.
I've skimped all year, and made our reservations—
We're staying at Calcutta's famous Hole.

J. E. P.

In the Sherbrooke Cathedral

by B. K. Sandwell

AN UTTERANCE by a newly elevated Archbishop, delivered in the presence of the Papal Delegate on the occasion of the Archbishop's enthronement, can hardly be supposed to lack the full approval of the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church. Considerable interest has therefore been aroused among both Catholics and Protestants by the sermon of the Most Rev. P. S. Desranleau, Archbishop of Sherbrooke, on the subject of capitalism. The attitude of a great religious body on a subject which is creating an impassioned division throughout the civilized world is obviously a matter to which every serious person must pay some attention.

—Nakash

B. K. SANDWELL

In the minds of most English-speaking Canadians there are two alternative methods of carrying on the complex productive and distributive processes of the modern world, the method which we commonly call capitalism, and which consists roughly speaking in the private ownership and competitive and profit-seeking operation of at least a substantial part of the productive and distributive machinery, and the method which we call Socialism, which consists in the non-private ownership of all the machinery and its operation without competition and with the purpose (at any rate theoretically) of rendering the maximum service to the members of the community.

Consequently when an Archbishop of a Church which is known to be strongly opposed to Socialism utters the dictum that "Capitalism means the excessive accumulation of private goods in the hands of a few", there is a disposition to conclude that he is withdrawing from the position of hostility towards Socialism, and therefore that his Church, while not necessarily approving of Socialism, must have decided at least to leave it as an open question, something to be tolerated and possibly left to the individual to decide.

"Monopoly Capitalism"

Careful study of the Archbishop's language, however, makes it appear probable that he was not attacking the private ownership and competitive operation of the machinery of production and distribution, and that by the term "capitalism" he was referring rather to what is more commonly designated as " monopoly capitalism", an extreme development of private ownership in which competition tends to disappear or to become ineffective.

That monopoly capitalism cannot be defended by any of the arguments customarily used in defence of competitive capitalism is admitted by everybody. Competition is the source of all the virtues claimed for the capitalist system, and once competition disappears there are no virtues left. The worker gets his wage as a result of competition for his labor, the consumer gets his goods cheap as a result of competition for his patronage. Private monopoly, unless carefully regulated and controlled by the state, is intolerable, and all progressive nations have—unless they have gone Socialist—all kinds of legislation on their statute books for the preservation of competition.

All of Archbishop Desranleau's language about capitalism is applicable, strictly speaking, only to monopoly capitalism, a special phase of capitalism, but one which the Archbishop appears to regard as universal and probably as inevitable. It is only non-competitive, monopoly capitalism that "tries under cover of civil laws to reduce production, diminish agricultural production, centralize money and destroy the production of necessities, and this serves to increase prices and profits." He blames "capitalism" for conditions in which flour, milk and potatoes "are cornered, made scarce and debased by monopolies under the eyes of indifferent governments". It is, he says, "this capitalism, well entrenched and well protected by anti-social legislation, which holds national and international power".

This is language which sounds as if it were derived partly from Karl Marx and partly from Major Douglas, and which could be applauded at one moment by the followers of the one and at the next by the followers of the other. (The Marxists would have the longer turn.) But there is no reason to suppose that the Archbishop agrees with either of these sets of thinkers. He is not, we suspect, an economist, and a major factor in the workings of his own mind, as in those of many of his fellow French Canadians, is probably the fact that the dominant influences in the governments which he is denouncing are neither French nor Catholic.

The Racial Element

For there is a strong infusion of racialism in the economic thinking of many French Canadians. Capital to them is something which their people have had little chance to accumulate or to learn how to manipulate. It is something that is owned and manipulated by Scots in Montreal and Yankees in New York, under laws made by English-speaking Canadians at Ottawa. Even at Quebec, with its safe French-speaking majority, the Archbishop probably thinks that the legislators are inclined to be led astray by the influence of the Asbestos Company, and we may be quite sure that he does not like industrialism, the factory system, anyhow; it is not part of the traditions which the founders of the French colony left behind, and which it is the duty of loyal sons of Quebec to preserve as unchanged as possible.

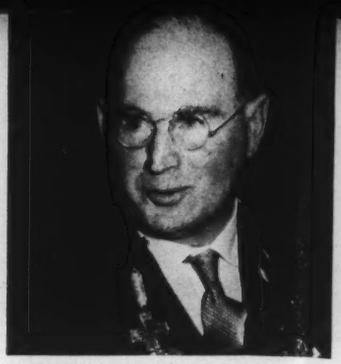
The *habitants* who resisted Wolfe had no industrialism, no capitalism, and indeed little capital and little need for it. We do not think Archbishop Desranleau wants to replace the "capitalism" which he dislikes by Socialism, which would leave the capital intact and merely transfer its ownership from individuals to the state. We think his instincts are all in favor of getting rid of the capital altogether, of letting Quebec get along without asbestos plants, paper mills, aluminum mills, cigarette factories, motor and jet plane assembly lines, and return to the simple habits and handicraft industries of an earlier day. Whether Quebec could then support its present population at their present standard of living is a problem which perhaps does not bother him greatly, nor the equally difficult problem of the kind of legislation which would be required to abolish the factories, the power developments, the transportation systems, which are justified solely by the advanced and complex nature of the present-day economy. (And there is still another problem, that of the ability to defend one's territory against the attacks of a highly industrialized enemy, which may not have occurred to him at all.)

Also the Archbishop probably has a lively realization of the fact that you have not given a final answer to the Communists when you have merely padlocked their meeting places.

CITIES OF CANADA

KINGSTON: Sleeping Beauty Wakens

by Ronald Ellis and Melwyn Breen



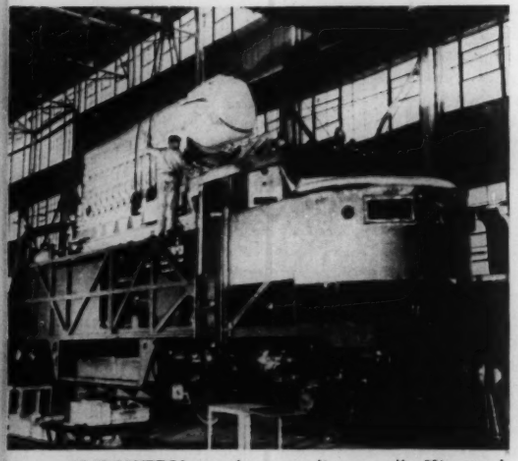
MAYOR *Clifford Curtis is a Professor of Economics at Queen's.*

—Photos George Lilley

FORT HENRY *Guard and Lady Alexander. Traditional-garbed personnel recalls War of 1812.*

—Bob Hepburn

CULTURE *centres in Queen's: "Othello" starred bewigged Michael Humphries and Lorraine Lower.*



INDUSTRY, *newly expanding, swells Kingston's economy. Diesel trains are among new products.*

AT THE STROKE of midnight on the last day of this year a storied Canadian metropolis will have been born again; a city 105 years old will hail in belated triumph its second birthday and the evolution of a shrine will begin in earnest.

For Kingston, it will truly be the witching hour. The picturesque, history-steeped Citadel of Upper Canada set on the gentle slope of a long promontory at the junction of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence and Cataraqui rivers stands on the threshold of a new era.

Ironically, this ancient, mildewed centre, Canada's first capital and the oldest city west of Montreal, where age literally seeps from every crudely-mortared crevice of the limestone that built it, has lost track of its first birthday. It was incorporated as a city in 1846 but the best the records show is that this took place sometime between May 29 and August 24.

It was on May 29, 1846, that the Town of Kingston, itself established only eight years earlier, passed its last by-law; an act authorizing the issuance of debentures. On August 24 the first ordinance of the City of Kingston went into the records:* That was the beginning of a city that has yet to find its ultimate destiny.

Unlike mere mortals Kingston is going to have another chance. The demands of time and progress have forced it to reach out for living space; to grasp hungrily for new industries and more people. That's why this New Year's Eve, through the expedient of annexation, Kingston will step from the hallowed pages of the past and, in effect, be born again.

Overnight the city will almost triple its size by absorption of the Village of Portsmouth and some 5,000 acres of Kingston Township. It will bolster its population of 32,928 with approximately 6,000 new citizens. Then Kingston will step into the future confidently, expectantly, hopefully.

Kingston began in July, 1673, when Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac et Palluau, General of France and Governor of Upper Canada, led his fleet of canoes and bateaux up the mighty St. Lawrence, through the Thousand Islands to where the Cataraqui river flows out to join the St. Lawrence. There he founded a trading post that later was to blossom into the city of today.

Nearly three centuries later Kingston stands at the crossroads. Its progress has been slow, labored reluctantly, even grudgingly given. Its sons and daughters, those of second, third and fourth generation families, yield slowly to the inroads.

A single example of this thinking is the business man who won't advertise his wares on the same page of a newspaper that gives space to another merchant, not necessarily a competitor. It's not a personal matter and the obdurate citizen isn't particularly worried about the financial returns. He does resent, however, and resents deeply, the intrusion of the outsider. "Why, the upstart has only been here ten years," he'll challenge. In Kingston, it would appear, that's hardly long enough to get acclimatized.

Thus rises the paradox of a potentially great historical, educational, industrial and military centre unwittingly, perhaps unintentionally, but nevertheless determinedly fighting against its own advancement. It is one section of a community that chills the heart of the stranger and leaves him friendless weeks after his arrival.

It leads many to believe that the old-time native Kingstonians don't want industries because industries bring in workingmen and new intrusions. They prefer the city as it is (and as they made it); the shrine of Upper Canada, the cradle of Canadianism, a centre of art and learning. But their voices are being dimmed by a citizenry that grows more cosmopolitan daily, who give rise to an insatiable cry for more industry, more jobs and more homes.

The big problem that faced Mayor Clifford Curtis, the City Council and the Chamber of Commerce was that even if new industries could be attracted to the city there was no place to put them. The city, once owned by the Mississauga Indian Tribe and the site of Indian councils before the French occupation, was not only full but overflowing on all sides. Less than a few dozen sites were available for houses let alone manufacturing plants.

THE ANSWER was annexation, and one of the bitterest battles ever fought in local municipal politics ensued between the city and the township. Kingston, in a sense, lost that battle. Mayor Curtis, a noted Canadian economist and chairman of the Royal Commission on prices in 1948-49 said "everything or nothing" when he bid for 10,000 acres of the township's land and both its major industries.

By order of the Ontario Municipal Board he was forced to settle for half the land and one industry, the plant of the Aluminum Company of Canada. But even so the gain was substantial.

J. A. L. LaFleur, President of the Chamber of Commerce, believes that new vistas will open up for a city that, in his words, has more than kept pace with Canadian industrial development. "In the short space of 12 years," he points out, "our industrial employment has increased 400 per cent. With annexation, the necessary sites for new industry and residential subdivisions are provided and our future progress is assured."

Of the city's active working force of some 11,000 persons approximately 35 per cent depend on industry. The majority of these man the giant forges and hammers at the aluminum works, now a vital cog in the nation's accelerated defence production. Next year the aluminum plant will be inside the city's boundaries and rumors of an expansion program, perhaps as much as $50 million, have been heard for weeks.

Other mainstays of Kingston's economic life are Canadian Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited, the Canadian Locomotive Works and a CIL nylon plant, although the latter remains within the taxing jurisdiction of the township.

At the turn of the century shipbuilding was one of the city's major industries and the first lake and river steamboat was launched here as early as 1812. It has gradually faded, however, until today a single vessel, a minesweeper for the RCN, is on the ways and no more than 250 men are employed. Most of the work carried out in the shipyards now is repairing.

The locomotive works recently abandoned production of steam engines in favor of diesels and

*It was an act to prevent disturbance of peace and good order by unlawful assemblages known as "charivaris": a raucous serenade of pots and pans to an unpopular person and sometimes to a newly married couple.

temporarily the pace there has slackened, too. But new multi-expensive equipment is being installed in the plant that at peak capacity employs as many as 1,000 Kingstonians. Roughly about 450 men are working there now. Nylon finds jobs for another 750 and many lesser industries dot the city, including a tile works, a tannery and a wool processing firm.

KINGSTON became "army" the day Comte de Frontenac established the fort that bears his name. In the great struggle for possession of the continent Fort Frontenac played a heroic part. But in 1758, 80,000 British troops marched to the borders of Canada and it counted its last hours.

But the crude log stockade constructed in four days was destined to endure and today Fort Frontenac houses the National Defence College and the Canadian Army Staff College. It is the gateway to the training grounds of Barriefield and Vimy that lie eastward just across the Catarqui. There the Royal Canadian School of Signals and the Royal Canadian School of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers are established.

Probably the most outstanding of all the city's army institutions is Royal Military College, organized by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Canada's Prime Minister from 1873 to 1878. The College opened on June 1, 1876, with a class of 18 cadets, remembered today as the "Old Eighteen". The first commandant was Lt.-Col. (later Lt.-Gen.) E. O. Hewett of the Royal Engineers. Brigadier D. R. Agnew, CBE, CD, ADC, is the present OC.

RMC graduates have won no fewer than 1,488 honors and awards, including foreign decorations. The basis of their training is effective thinking, the ability to communicate thought, to make relevant judgments and to discriminate values. Appropriately, the college motto is "Truth, Duty, Valour".

Kingston can claim a long record in the providing of educational facilities and many great men have graduated from its halls of learning. Still greater achievements in the future are seen by Dr. R. C. Wallace, Principal of Queen's University, who says: "The world of knowledge is expanding rapidly in these days of scientific adventure. At Queen's fundamental work is being done in atomic physics and in the use of isotopes as tracer elements, in mass spectroscopes in evaluating rare elements, and defence research in bacteriology, in theoretical mathematics, in phases of cancer investigation . . . Fundamental studies in the humanities and the social sciences provide a balance that is necessary in these days when science would seem to be king."

Queen's University was founded by royal charter on October 16, 1841, and it was the first college in Ontario to engage actively in teaching. Regiopolis College, administered by the Jesuit Order, provides for the higher education of Roman Catholic children. The Municipal Board of Education and the Separate School Board have many well-staffed and self-administered schools.

"There is an atmosphere of quietness and serenity about this city that makes it ideal for a centre of education," says Dr. Wallace. "This advantage, it seems to me, will be maintained by Kingston far into the days to come."

QUEEN'S has 34 buildings, many of them of magnificent grey-limestone construction. Its enrolment in campus classes during the 1950-51 term was 2,315 students from all parts of Canada (and also from some 20 foreign countries). The University also pioneered in tuition by correspondence and many others took these extramural courses. In addition it led the way in student government and these activities centre in the new Students' Memorial Union; Ban Righ Hall, the main women's residence; the gymnasium, hockey arena and football stadium.* Her 13,000 living graduates give leadership in engineering, medicine, civil service and education.

In music, the theatre and art the city is also well advanced. The outstanding event of the year, the Rotary Festival of Music, attracts some 1,000-odd entries made up of around 5,000 individuals who come from widely scattered points in Eastern Ontario and New York State.

G. R. McPhee, the chairman, said the general calibre of music in Kingston was much higher than had been anticipated. "The big need," he declared, "is for more experienced teachers and a conservatory of music. I think we'll get both but it will take time."

*Always a carefully-managed institution, Queen's financial assets in buildings and equipment are conservatively estimated at $6,934,000, and investments in bonds and stocks at $8,823,000.

Apart from the festival there are many other phases to Kingston's musical culture. Dr. Graham George heads the Department of Music at the University and courses are carried on in both winter and summer. Another figure prominent in Kingston music circles is Dr. H. L. Tracy, Director of the Summer School.

KINGSTON has many fine choirs, especially that of St. George's Cathedral which has been called the top Anglican cathedral choir in Canada. The choir of 45 men and boys is directed by George N. Maybee, who is also a teacher of music at the Kingston Collegiate and Vocational Institute.

A busy season is also anticipated by the summer theatre. The International Players, headed by co-producers Arthur Sutherland of Kingston and Drew Thompson of Ottawa, (SN, July 4, 1950) open their fourth year in the city this week.

Encouraged by their success, the producers are planning on expanding this summer by the addition of a "silo circuit". This will mean an additional company presenting plays in towns and villages within a 50-mile radius of Kingston.

The growing interest in the theatre in Kingston is evidenced in the many activities at the University. This summer Dr. William Angus will again direct the drama course. Charles B. Rittenhouse, Supervisor of English, Montreal Protestant School Board, will give a course in school dramatics and a course in puppetry will be conducted by George Merton of the Ontario Department of Education.

Kingston's art, while alive and flourishing, is designed for those with leisure time rather than commercial interests. "We have few outlets here for the enterprising artist," says André Bieler, Director of the Summer Art School. "We have a strong group and an excellent one but they are mostly amateurs who paint for their own enjoyment. When young people have talent and develop it they usually leave for more lucrative fields."

Kingston has many ancient and imposing churches, constructed in the large of the limestone in the older sections. Its leaders are the Roman Catholic Archbishop J. A. O'Sullivan and the Anglican prelate, Archbishop John Lyons.

When Kingston, United Canada capital, 1841-44, was considered vulnerable to U.S. attack, Ottawa became permanent seat of government.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

KINGSTON *panorama: City Hall* (centre), *originally built for Parliament of Canada, is catacombed with ancient passageways. Ottawa became capital through fear that Kingston was open to possible U.S. attack.*

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE *head is Brig. D. R. Agnew. His guest is U.S. General Mark Clark.*

PRINCIPAL *R. C. Wallace, beloved head of Queen's University, ends his final term this year.*

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

Are The Reds Whistling In The Dark?

by Hal Tracey

ARE the Communists losing their grip on Canadian trade unions?

All the signs would indicate that they are. They have been chased out of both the Trades and Labor Congress and the Canadian Congress of Labor, and many district and union locals have cleaned out their Red leadership. About the only real strongholds left the Reds in key industries are the United Electrical Workers' Union and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

But Joseph B. Salsberg, Labor Progressive Party member of the Ontario Legislature for St. Andrew's Riding, and one of the leading lights in Canadian Communist circles, says no. He admits there may have been "a drop in membership in one industry for one reason or another" but he claims any such drops have been compensated for by "an increase in another industry." Generally speaking, he says, the membership has not declined.

He explains the apparent loss of influence in the trade congresses by saying that the last few have been "hysterical and reactionary", adding that the "opinion of the membership of the rank and file of the unions is not expressed at the conventions of the congresses since they are by and large dominated by union machines."

Bill Mahoney, assistant to the national director of the United Steelworkers' Union, pitted against Salsberg in a recent radio broadcast, told him frankly that he was "whistling in the dark" if he denied that Communist influence is at an all-time low in unions in Canada.

Dodged Question

As proof that Salsberg is talking through his hat, and knows it, Mahoney pointed out to me that he repeatedly refused to specify the unions in which Communist influence is increasing. "He dodged the question at least half a dozen times during preparation for the broadcast," Mahoney told me last week.

Does the drop in Red prestige in labor unions mean that Canadians can sit back and relax? Not so long as there are dyed-in-the-wool Communists ready to do their dirty work if another world war breaks out. Mahoney and other union leaders think that a great many of those who feel they are in sympathy with the Reds would draw the line at sabotage, but the thoroughly indoctrinated Communist would stop at nothing.

And what of the unions where the Reds have been in the saddle for years? Getting rid of them is not enough. Willing or unwitting accomplices have been so confused by the Communist-line doctrines for years that they do not think straight on any of the principles of trade unionism.

This situation prevails today in the International Chemical Workers' Union, where the Communists held unbroken sway in Canada until last year, when the Red leaders were cleaned out by the international president, H. A. Bradley.

—Toronto Star

SALSBERG: *Influence of Communists not declining on a national level.*

First step that led to displacement of the Reds in the Chemical Workers' Union was the barring of 20 delegates to the Trades and Labor Council convention in Montreal last year. Among them was Reg Wright, president of the Consumers' Gas Company union local in Toronto. He was refused admission in spite of the fact that he produced a copy of his resignation from the LPP, dated March 30, 1949, and acknowledged by Tim Buck, national party leader.

The Three Yes Men

Repercussions were swift to follow. The Toronto District Labor Council gave Wright the bounce, then President Bradley arrived to try Wright and several others suspected of being Communists. Wright, along with two others, William Johnston and Charles Manser, was expelled from the union, and Bradley, under authority given him by the constitution, set up a committee of three to administer the affairs of the local. They were George Petrie, Orville Williams and Joseph Barry. The Reds instantly dubbed them "The Three Yes Men."

The action to expel the three was also taken under an article of the constitution, which stated in effect that no one holding membership in the Communist Party could be a union member.

Evidence against the three expelled from the union was given by Fred Wardell, one-time secretary of the Chemical Workers' Club, a Communist cell operating within the union. He bolted the party, taking with him minute books, party registration forms in the handwriting of the individuals registered, and other documents.

Jobs Lost

Wright, Manser and Johnston, because of a rule in the agreement with the company requiring union membership as a condition of employment, lost their jobs after their expulsion. Wright now works for the Dairy Maid Chocolate Company, an open-shop company in Toronto. He has handed out leaflets to his former union brothers since losing his job, and has written for a series of papers put out by Gordon Smith, a steward who took up the torch for the fired trio.

The Reds in the Chemical Workers' Union were picked off one by one. Jim Bruce, an employee at Lever Brothers, was expelled, as was Hugh Thomas, Kodak employee. Bill Edmiston, who was vice-president of the international union and organizer in charge of the Canadian district, was earlier given an ultimatum—resignation from the union or exposure. He chose to resign. Others in Montreal and elsewhere were weeded out.

"It was this policy of gradual decimation of the Communist leadership," international organizer Joseph Barry told me last week, "which kept the Reds off balance, and prevented any effective opposition."

Barry frankly admits that not all the Communists and fellow-travellers are weeded out. It is very difficult to get conclusive proof that a union member is a Communist, or even that he follows the Communist line because he is a party member, and not because of his own convictions.

The Communist cell, the Chemical Workers' Club, is still active, says Barry. It feeds information from inside the plant to *The Spark*, a "shop paper" (SN, May 1) put out under the auspices of Hal Proctor, LPP organizer. Barry doesn't consider the Communists nearly as dangerous as when their leaders were entrenched as union heads. However, he does not discount the possibility of sabotage in such an industry as Consumers' Gas if war were to break out.

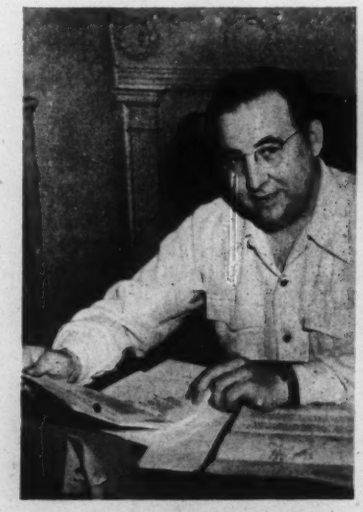
The Chemical Workers' Union realizes that merely cutting off the head of the flourishing Communist plant does not guarantee that it will die. They are striking deep at the roots as well, and conducting a process of re-education that will set a generation of chemical workers who have been poisoned by Communist propaganda to thinking straight about trade unions and the principles of democracy.

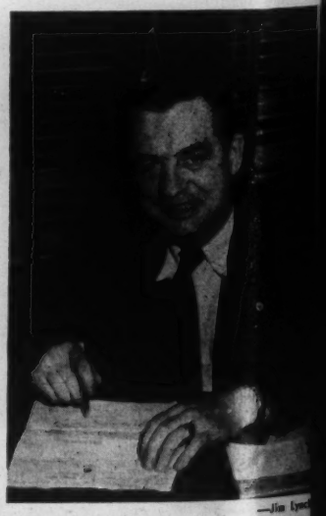
Drying-out Process

To this end, the union conducts a week-long summer school, and a vigorous educational campaign is carried out through union organizers and union papers. They point out that the democratic system, with all its faults, is infinitely better than a Communist dictatorship.

In the face of all the anti-Communist activity displayed by the trade unions, one must question Salsberg's insistence that Communist influence is not on the downgrade. It may mean that the Reds are quietly infiltrating Canadian industry, lying low in case of a general war, when they would be in a position to do maximum damage.

But more probably it means that Salsberg is loath to admit that the Reds are losing the hold they once had on our trade unions. It is anybody's guess, since only those on the inside can ever really know the true strength of the party in Canada, and they aren't talking.





—Jim Lyn

STEELWORKERS' *Mahoney* (l.), *Chemical Workers' Barry think Reds losing ground. Their prestige has hit a new low, despite their claims to the contrary.*

FOUNDER *Dr. Ernest White brought an organ from New York to start London Music Teachers College.*

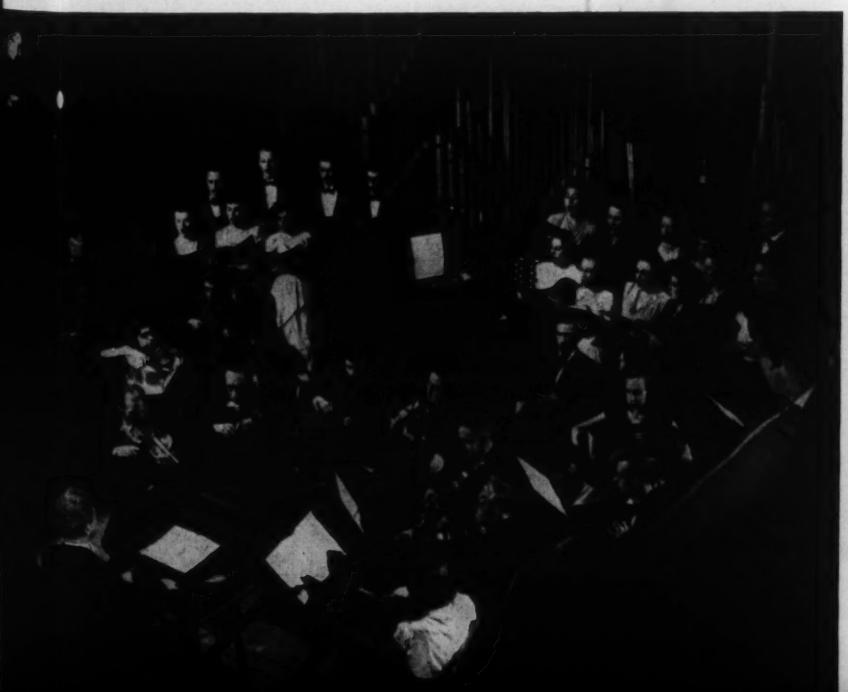
—All photos by Malak

AEOLIAN CHORAL SOCIETY *is special pride of London, Ont., where musical citizens flourish.*

ORGANIST *Gordon Jeffrey.* Below, *Dr. White at harpsichord, Aeolian Choir and orchestra in ensemble.*

THIS BUSINESS OF MUSIC

TWO MEN are responsible for a musical Renaissance in London, Ont. Dr. Ernest White, who gave up engineering studies in New York to become a musician, and Gordon Jeffrey, an organ virtuoso as well as a graduate lawyer, between them have organized a Music Teachers College, a 40-voice Choral Society (*above*) and a 17-piece Chamber Orchestra (*bottom left*).

The Music Teachers College, the choir and the chamber orchestra perform in a century-old city church now owned by the University of Western Ontario. It seats about 500 people in straight-backed pews and contains one of Canada's four harpsichords and a pipe organ, brought by White from New York. Here, London heard three Bach cantatas played as written last week and experimental music from an inexhaustible repertoire is a constant rule. About this, Dr. White says, "Our performances can never become dull . . . and where dullness can't sit, an audience will." London's citizens have proved this is true.

LIBRARY *of music of Teachers College guarantees variety in repertoires of both choir and chamber orchestra.*

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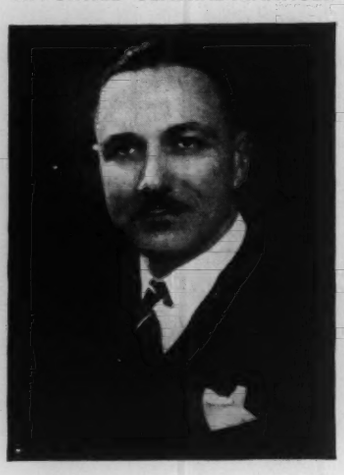

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PEOPLE

ON WITH THE SHOW

■ With the International Trade Fair opening in Toronto the week of May 28, the City and **Mayor McCallum** are giving the out-of-town guests something better to look at than the subway destruction on Yonge Street. About 2,000 guests will attend the city-sponsored May Festival at Varsity Arena on May 29. The program is a three-way affair — the **Toronto Symphony Orchestra,** the **Toronto Mendelssohn Choir** and the **Volkoff Ballet.** Combined *pièce de résistance* will be "Belshazzar's Feast." **Ernest Adams,** a former "Singing Stars" winner, sings the baritone role and his wife plays violin with the Symphony.

■ An eight-year-old dream came true last week for 21-year-old **Phyllis Drysdale** of Victoria, BC, when she became a full-time licensed flying instructor at the North Fraser Flying Club at Haney (BC) Airport. At 13, she decided on a flying career and set about building her own gliders. She made her first flights at 15, earned a private pilot's license at 16, and at 19 became the youngest girl ever to have held a commercial pilot's license in Canada.

■ "Spring Thaw" is the New Play Society's (Toronto) annual "review," as writer-producer **Mavor Moore** calls it. Topical revue material and catchy songs (most of them written by Mavor and three already published) have been crowding in the audiences for a record run—already five weeks, with a sixth a probability. Star of the revue is **Jane Mallet,** with assists by **Lou Jacobi, Connie Vernon, Peter Mews, Pegi Brown and Andrew MacMillan.**

■ **HRH Princess Elizabeth** last week dedicated a window of the Guildhall, Windsor, England, "symbolising the strong bond of friendship" between the Royal Borough of Windsor and the City of Windsor, Ontario. The quaint old Guildhall, built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1686 was renovated for the Festival of Britain and the new window bearing the two coats of arms installed.

—Fraser Fairlie

RAZZING *ballet in* "Spring Thaw" *are Connie Vernon and Peter Mews.*

■ Vancouver helicopter expert **Carl C. Agar,** 50, has won the McKee Trophy for the man who did the most to advance Canadian aviation in 1950. Agar first flew in 1929 and later was a wartime flying instructor. His reconnaissance helicopter flights in desolate parts of Canada have greatly assisted industrial development in transporting personnel and material to isolated projects.

■ Oxford University has offered degrees of Doctor in Civil Laws to **Viscount Alexander, Prime Minister St. Laurent** and **External Affairs Minister Pearson.** The Governor-General will definitely be there but it looks as if the other two will miss out. The recipients must be at Oxford for the ceremony in order to get the degrees and neither the PM nor his Minister can get the time off.

■ **Dr. Leslie E. Howlett,** Co-Director of the National Research Council's Division of Physics, will be Canada's delegate to this year's meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science.

The meeting will be held at Brisbane in conjunction with the jubilee for the foundation of the Commonwealth of Australia. During World War II, Dr. Howlett received an MBE for his services in developing optical glass and optical systems for gun sights and telescopes.

RETIREMENTS

■ After 45 years with the Post Office Department, **Alexander M. Gibson** retires from his position as Ontario Regional Director of Postal Services. In 1943 he received the MBE for his service with the Department and in 1948 King Haakon presented him with Norway's Medal of Liberation for his work in setting up postal services for the RNAF in Ontario. He is succeeded by **W. M. MacLean,** whose job as Postmaster of Toronto will be taken over by **Nelson Craig.**

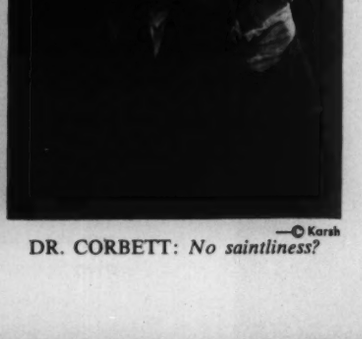
ALEXANDER GIBSON

HE FELL AMONG TEACHERS

by Frances Wees

OF HIS PHILOSOPHY, **Dr. Edward Corbett,** retiring Director of Adult Education for Canada, says that he always hoped to be a Christian, but that some essential quality of saintliness has oddly evaded him. Of his career, built on that philosophy, he says that he "started on the road to Damascus, but fell among educators."

Dr. Corbett is the possessor of a wry and even caustic tongue, not always really appreciated even by his closer friends. And he certainly has no outward appearance of saintliness. Even at this august age of retirement he frequently has the slightly defiant, yet hopeful, look of a small boy who is well into the jam-pot and wonders if he can get away with it. His jam-pot is a too sharp awareness of people, and, since he loves them, he is always trying to keep the awareness on a constructive level. He has a difficult time. He has one of the richest veins of humor in Canada; a gift of words; an eye for the absurdities, the painful indignities, the almost unbearably poignant drama of human life, which add up to this special insight of his and force him to rank with our best and funniest raconteurs. Given license, this equipment could have laid open the living flesh of the country in literature, certainly on the stage. Dr. Corbett was, however, trained as a theologian; and from that training, from his life as the son of a Scottish Presbyterian minister, he brought to his life's work a feeling of great responsibility and a constructive rather than a critical purpose.



—© Karsh

DR. CORBETT: *No saintliness?*

Dr. Corbett was born in Truro, N.S. He studied theology at McGill and supplied in mission fields in the west after ordination. In Fort Saskatchewan in 1912 he met Anna Rae Dixon, visiting from Ontario. Offered a job as Secretary of Strathcona Hall, he took it gladly and he and Miss Dixon were married and went to Montreal.

Two sons, Bruce and Paul, were born. Ned enlisted in 1916. Overseas, he was commandeered by Dr. Henry Marshall Tory, (on leave from the Presidency of the University of Alberta) to help organize Khaki College. Later he was gassed, developed tuberculosis, was invalided out of the army and spent two years in sanatoria.

When he recovered, Dr. Tory sent for him again, this time to come to the University of Alberta as Assistant Director of the Extension Department. He later became its head and stayed until the new National Association for Adult Education was formed and he was offered the post as its first director. A third child, Joan, now Mrs. Robert Fairfield of Toronto, was born in Edmonton. Paul publishes textbooks in the United States; Bruce was

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Manitoba:

BAD BOYS

GANG WAR—in the Chicago tradition—is threatening to erupt in normally peaceful Winnipeg.

To date the "war" has been petty but bitter and police have yet to acknowledge there have been any clashes between rival sets of gamblers responsible.

At stake in the conflict, according to those city gamblers who are willing to talk, are gaming house profits. They say that a few months back an interloper attempted to cut himself in on the "floating crap games" which operate almost nightly in Greater Winnipeg.

When the gaming house operators refused to cooperate, anonymous phone calls to police resulted in a series of raids on the crap sessions.

The operators finally allowed the interloper a 25 per cent cut on the take, but later they pulled up stakes and left the city.

Then another set of gamblers expanded their operations from once-a-week to nightly crap games to replace their departed brethren. Once again "Mr. X" attempted to cut himself in on the take.

This group of gamblers were having no part of "Mr. X." A few days later the newspapers reported a "mystery blast" which shook houses in the west end of the city. The blast, origin of which was never made public by the police, was caused by a stick of dynamite or an amateur bomb thrown into the home of "Mr. X" in an attempt to scare him off from his muscling-in tactics.

GOOD BOYS

IT WAS an overnight transformation, the like of which Winnipeg had never before witnessed.

One night, Winnipeg's jaywalking pedestrians performed their usual helter-skelter crossing of the city's main traffic arteries against the red light. The following morning, a streamlined traffic by-law, aimed at preventing self-destruction by pedestrians and at curbing careless motorists, went into operation.

An ex-Winnipegger returning to his old home town wouldn't have believed his eyes: squads of law-abiding individuals stood awaiting the green light before stepping off the curb.

Traffic officials who, even after months of preparation were doubtful that Winnipeggers would take kindly to the new regulations, were amazed: "Very good," said Police Traffic Inspector Robert Still. "Wonderful," added Traffic Engineer E. F. Gillies.

Alberta:

THINKING IT OVER

LIKE EVERY OTHER city on earth, Calgary has its traffic problems. Though these problems are less severe than in most places, Calgarians tend to regard them as altogether exceptional, and new measures to combat them are produced at frequent intervals.

Latest set of solutions came last week from a special traffic committee of city council. The highlights:

Jaywalking to be prohibited and punishable by fines (*see* "Good Boys");

Cars to be prohibited from making right-hand turns against red lights (which are permitted in Calgary at present except at certain specified light-controlled intersections);

Taxis to be permitted to cruise the streets for fares, thereby releasing a number of cab-ranks for additional parking space;

Motorists to be prohibited from washing or repairing their cars (except in emergencies) on the street;

Police to be empowered to remove car keys when these are left in parked automobiles.

Of the list, the anti-jaywalking by-law promised to be the most controversial. When the proposals came before a full meeting of council, aldermen could not make up their minds, tabled the resolution while they thought it over. Meanwhile, Calgary pedestrians continued to jaywalk as they had always done.

Nova Scotia:

ON YOUR OWN

IF HALIFAX'S bottlenecked highway exits are to be improved to cope with any emergency, it will be at the expense of the city and the province, according to latest word from Ottawa authorities.

Premier Angus L. Macdonald of Nova Scotia says this decision has necessitated an entire review of the situation by the city and province.

Halifax has been told in effect it is "up to the city and provincial officials to find a way to evacuate civilians in case of enemy attack."

In an editorial, *The Halifax Chronicle-Herald* had this to say, in part: "In relation to these matters, Ottawa displays a calm and inexplicable unconcern.

"This is a matter of most vital concern, not to this city alone, not to this province alone, but to the whole nation. For this is a national matter, affecting national defence organization and facilities.

"When trouble comes, the National Defence authorities move in on Halifax (which just as surely passes out of their ken and concern in peacetime years). Here the National Defence authorities take over, port and community. To this area they bring people in tens of thousands, overtaxing the city's services, wearing out its streets, its commercial port equipment, congesting it with twice the population it is capable of accommodating in normal times."

—CP

BRIDGE COLLAPSES: *Three school buses carrying 150 school children passed over the Riverside Bridge at Lake Cowichan village, British Columbia, only 30 minutes before it crashed into the Cowichan River 20 feet below. The collapse came seconds after a lumber-laden truck speeded across the 180-foot span.*

Ontario:

WHAT PRICE CONTROL?

WHAT WAS a fair base for rent control?

This was the question Ontario's rent control committee was trying to decide.

The committee which was appointed after Ontario unwillingly took over rent controls from Ottawa was finding it had been landed with no easy problem.

In its early sessions it froze rents in the province and then set to work to find out what would be a fair basis of control of frozen rentals.

Finally Attorney-General Dana Porter, leading light of the committee, suggested that 1½ per cent of assessments a month plus certain expenses should be allowed landlords.

The press pointed out that there was no uniformity of assessment throughout the province. What might be fair in one municipality would work a hardship in another where assessment rates were low.

Dana Porter hastened to explain he had intended his proposal to apply only to Toronto.

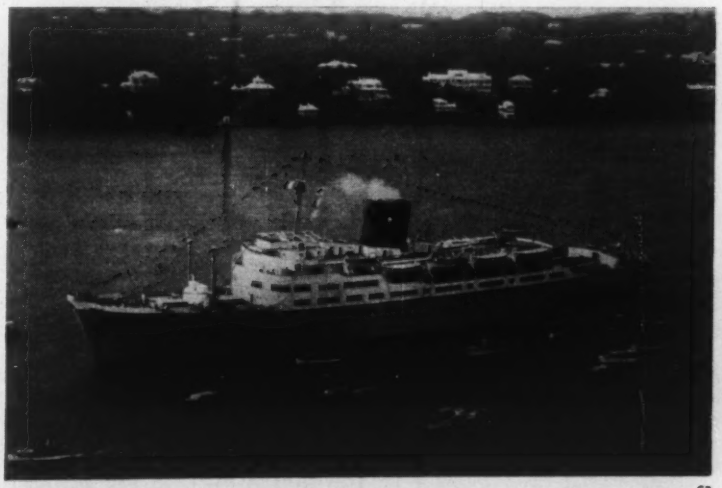
Another thought was that the rents to be allowed should be based on tax payments.

Property owners didn't agree to either. R. Willes Chitty, K.C., their spokesman said rents should be set by agreement between landlord and tenant. If they didn't agree there could be arbitration.

The committee, which had been hearing from Toronto spokesmen off and on for more than a month prepared to move out into the province where perhaps it might get more helpful suggestions.

In the meantime Mr. Porter made one thing clear. No matter what base was set there would be machinery for appeal.

From the progress the committee was making, however, it looked last week as though it might be some time before there was anything to appeal.



—CP

NEW CRUISE SHIP: *The new* Ocean Monarch *of the Furness-Withy Line is shown entering the harbor at Hamilton, Bermuda, on her maiden voyage to Bermuda and Nassau. Later this summer, the* Monarch *will sail between New York, Halifax and Quebec City. This Bermuda News Bureau photo shows the large spectator fleet escorting the new ship. Island background is typical.*

Quebec:

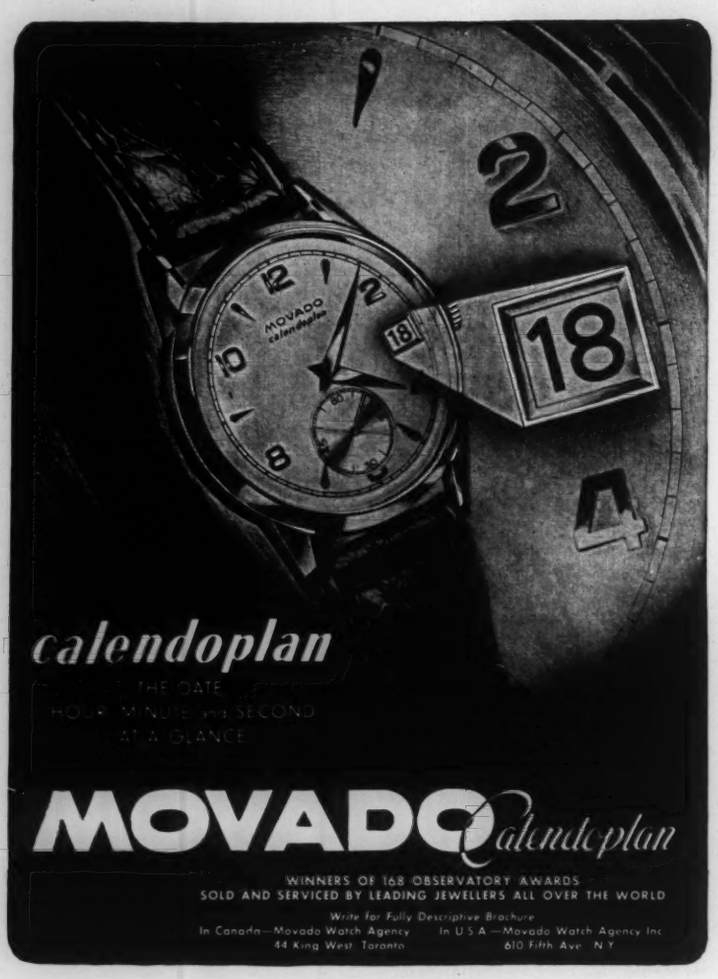
RIOT'S END?

MONTREALERS who for years now have taken a kind of inverse pride in the fact that driving in their city can be an even more nerve-wracking experience than driving in Paris got a rude shock recently.

Hon. Antoine Rivard, Quebec Solicitor-General, said right out loud that the Provincial Government is considering aptitude tests for all those applying for driving permits.

This, in free-wheeling Montreal, came as a shock. In this city drivers' licenses are dished out to anyone who applies. There have never been any tests.

Just a few years ago, in fact, a newspaperman in search of a story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on the situation proudly displayed a driver's license he had gotten for his dog. Cost: $2.50.

The situation is taken for granted here. Occasionally, however, visitors scream with terror and cower with eyes closed on the back seats of hurtling cabs. But this merely adds to the Montrealers' enjoyment, apparently, and is additional proof of the Gallic nature of the city.

The one place it hurts—not counting the victims of the traffic mess—is in the pocketbook. Insurance rates are higher in Montreal than in any other Canadian city when a motorist decides to put a motor on the road. But here too there is compensation—a motorist is not compelled to take out insurance.

Mr. Rivard's remarks, made at a meeting of the Quebec Safety League, may mean that this state of laissez-faire, so far as Quebec highways are concerned, is about to come to an end.

British Columbia:

FIRE AND SPARKS

SEVENTY-FIVE fanatic Sons of Freedom went on the rampage in British Columbia's penitentiary in New Westminster, burned two compound huts in which they were housed. It was the second time since they were jailed for disrobing and other offences in BC's interior, they had started a fire in the jail. The first: a toolshed, August 11, 1950.

There was no riot.

The biggest worry: would the incident spark more incidents in the interior?

Newfoundland:

SOME BRIGHT FIGURES

PREMIER J. R. Smallwood assumed the mantle of Finance Minister with credit and dexterity. His budget compares favorably with the best ever presented in the historic House of Assembly.

The Premier produced a surplus of $929,300 on ordinary income account and saw no reason to increase taxation. He revealed that at the end of the present fiscal year in March, 1952, the pre-confederation surplus of $40 millions will be reduced to $14,211,000, but many of the expended millions will be recoverable.

In his forecast he said: "I can say at once that the economic outlook for 1951 is brighter than it has been for some years past. An all-time record will be established this year in the amount of income going into our people's pockets." A total earning power of $93,370,000 will be increased to $113,771,000. For the present year he predicted a surplus of $865,200 from an income of $30,694,300 and expenditure of $29,829,100.

Ottawa's hand-outs to Newfoundland will include $21,421,300, or about 70 per cent of the total estimated revenue. Newfoundland will raise the remaining $9,273,000. As to public debt, the Premier disclosed that, at $3,756,000 by the end of March next, it will be the lowest in the Dominion, working out to $11 per head against $130 for Ontario, $261 for New Brunswick and $217 for Nova Scotia. On the question of public health: "In Prince Edward Island they have one nurse for every 550 of their population; in Nova Scotia one for every 300; in New Brunswick one for every 530. Here in Newfoundland we have one for every 2,700. The same general story is true of medical doctors." And, he added, in hospital accommodation. In 1946-47 the Commission of Government spent $638,581 on hospitals and hospital service, which was the largest ever spent in this connection up to that time.

■ Newfoundland's first draft of recruits for the new 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group left Torbay airport for Halifax, where they were re-routed to units of their choice. The initial draft of twenty-nine men was made up of volunteers from St. John's, Corner Brook and Grand Falls. In the farewell ceremony at the airport, six miles from St. John's, the Premier of Newfoundland and the Mayor of St. John's addressed the new soldiers.

—CP from DND

NAAFI AGAIN. *So well and sadly known to veterans of the Second World War, the Navy, Army and Air Forces Institute once again are providing canteens for Canadians—this time for the Patricias in Korea.*

—CP

HOME FROM KOREA: *Lt.-Col. J. R. Stone, Commanding Officer of the PPCLI in Korea, is shown above at Edmonton. Col. Stone has been granted compassionate leave to attend his two-year-old daughter seriously ill.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

WHAT ARE CHINESE AIMS?

How Long Will They Keep It Up in Korea Without Strong New Soviet Arms Support?

by Willson Woodside

THINGS have come a long way since the January days in Korea, so often referred to in the MacArthur Investigation, when General MacArthur was warning the Chiefs of Staff about a possible evacuation of all Korea. And it seems strange that few commentators have remarked that the great change is not in the numbers of our troops in the field, or in any new equipment, but in the leadership.

The obvious fact is that the U.S.-UN armies have been better handled by Ridgway and Van Fleet than they were by MacArthur and Walton Walker. They have been taught to outfight a strange enemy at his own game and on his own terrain. Though still outnumbered along the Korean front by about 2½ to 1, the UN forces have become so proficient in close fighting that they are able to inflict casualties on the enemy about ten times as heavy as their own.

All this is very different from last December, when the UN armies were withdrawn helter-skelter from the extreme north of Korea to well below the 38th Parallel, with only the U.S. 2nd Division and the Turkish Brigade left in contact with the Chinese, and with the Chinese thereupon gaining a greatly exaggerated idea of their military prowess.

One would have thought that the five months of fighting since then must have gone a long ways towards correcting any notion the Chinese may have had that they had only to mount a really big offensive, blow their bugles at night and chase the foreign devils right out of Korea. They mounted their big spring offensive last month, and it gained them a few unimportant miles of ground—at a cost of 60-70,000 casualties. Are they simply going through the same rigmarole again, with their latest attack, or will they show something new?

Compared to North Koreans

It is a rather astonishing fact that, except for numbers, the Chinese Communist Army has not shown itself to be as formidable a force as the original North Korean Army of last summer. This latter force had a modern tank corps, which, as General Marshall has recently confirmed, was built around units which had fighting experience with the Red Army in World War II. The Chinese Reds have shown no such armored power. There has been hardly any mention, since their first intervention, of their use of tanks; their main tactic, in every engagement, has been the use of the "human wave" to overwhelm the adversary.

It is true that in their April offensive—their first properly mounted offensive in the Korean War—the Chinese used quite a fair amount of artillery. But this was only for the opening day. They seem to have made little effort to move it forward, as their infantry advanced. Perhaps they had learned, from the laborious task of bringing up the artillery in the first place, siting it, and packing in the ammunition—all by night to avoid our air attack—that they wouldn't be able to move their artillery forward quickly enough.

But this ineffectiveness in the use of artillery reveals more than anything else that the Chinese Communists are, perhaps through pride, accepting neither instruction nor field direction from the Soviets. For artillery, proclaimed "the Goddess of Battle" by Stalin, is given the greatest importance in Soviet Russian war doctrine.

If the Chinese show nothing new in their present offensive, that may strengthen the impression that they are trying to run their own show in Korea. But it should also make it clearer than ever that, unless the Soviets provide them with some additional striking power, Chinese Communist hopes of achieving a ringing victory for the revolution in all Asia by throwing the "American imperialists" out of Korea are going to wilt under the rising cost in casualties, and eventually bring a cease-fire.

Stalin and Mao

Is Stalin prepared to risk the extension of the war by putting in Soviet air power, tank formations or strong artillery units? Does Stalin want to strengthen Mao's hand that much? It is always unwise to underestimate the strength of the enemy. Yet in view of the quarrelling on our side, it would be rather too discouraging to view the other side as standing in monolithic trust and friendship.

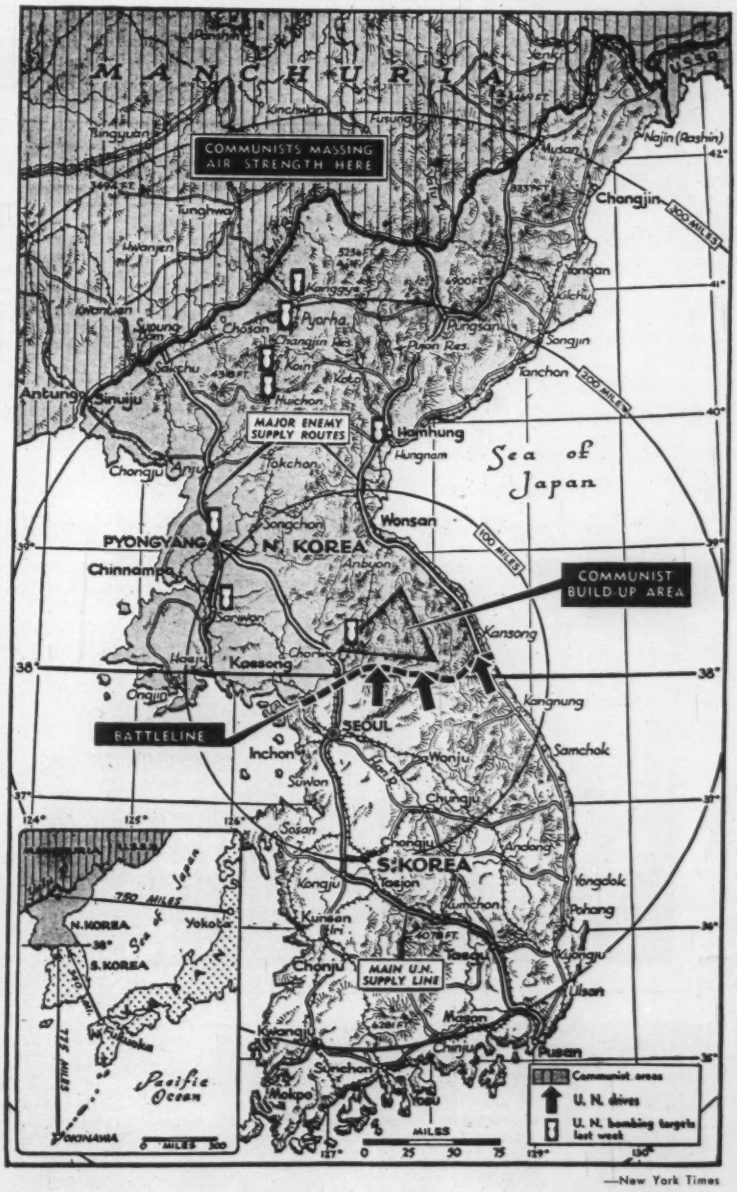
Certainly Mao is working closer with Moscow than those who used to present him as a "Chinese agrarian reformer" ever led people to expect. And almost certainly Stalin gave Mao some guarantee or other before the Chinese leader entered the Korean War. But when it comes to such questions as whether Stalin pushed Mao into Korea, or whether Mao hustled in when the chance turned up, to replace Soviet influence in Korea with Chinese, we have only speculation to go on.

Mao may have wanted to assert Chinese leadership in the revolution in Asia; Stalin may not have been averse to seeing Mao trimmed down to size. We don't know. But there is Mao, throwing away his best troops by the tens and hundreds of thousands, without any audible sign of complaint from Peking that Moscow is falling down on promises to give aid on the battlefront. And there is Stalin, apparently

—International

NEWEST *U.S. all-weather plane, the twin-jet Northrop F-89 Scorpion, to go into heavy production. Rapidly improving quality of U.S. planes raises question of whether Soviets will care to challenge to all-out air war over Korea.*

ACTUAL *battleline was few miles south, as second spring offensive opened.*



—New York Times

Some shoulders just can't carry the load!

Certain problems are seldom discussed until it's too late: the plight of the helpless aged . . . the tragedy of children who do not mature.

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not providing training, direction or equipment for the Chinese forces, when one is bound to assume that he would be glad to get his grip on the Chinese Red Army in this way, if he could.

It does seem, however, that Mao is bound to accept Soviet support soon—always providing Stalin is willing to risk it—or he must find some way of checking the blood-letting of his best armies. We ought to have the answer within the next few weeks. The Soviet air power which has been gathered over the winter in Manchuria, and which still looks as though it were intended primarily for the defence of Manchurian industries and communications, may be thrown into the battle. This would lead immediately to the bombing of air bases in Manchuria, whereupon this "volunteer" air force would probably shift to bases behind the Soviet border.

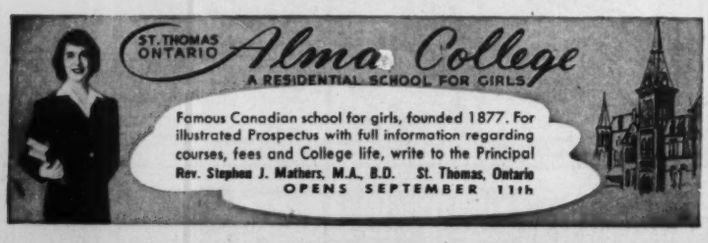
Consideration of such a possible chain of events, backed up by General Marshall's up-to-date charts of the disposition of Soviet troops and air forces, appears to have taken a good deal of the senatorial steam out of MacArthur's proposals for widening the war against China and taking a chance on Soviet intervention. The charts show that, if war came between the U.S. and the Soviets, in whatever way, the Soviet forces are so disposed as to move at once to seize advanced American air bases, all around the periphery of the USSR, in Japan as in the Middle East and Germany. The Soviets, in other words, are prepared to use the ground arms, in which they hold a great advantage, to drive back the air power on which the U.S. counts so much.

ISLAM AND OIL

A WONDERFULLY timely book is Sir Olaf Caroe's "Wells of Power" (MacMillan, $3.25). The author is vouched for by Lionel Curtis as having an unequalled knowledge of Asian and Muslim questions, and certainly he has a very special touch when it comes to giving the feel, the history and the tradition of the Persian Gulf area.

This done, Caroe tells how Britain happened to take over the political management and organization of the Persian Gulf area, nearly two centuries ago, without military occupation—except during the two world wars. Then he gets to the oil. The story of how each of the major fields was developed, and by whom, the amount of their production and the size of their pipelines, is told briefly, with suitable charts.

But this is no oil company handbook. For Sir Olaf gives a large part of his book to a study of the human element, of the impact of a mighty oil development on the ancient society of Persia, and again, on the tiny sheikdoms of Quatar, Bahrein and Kuweit. The last is a name to mark: for here since the war a production almost half that of either Iran or Saudi Arabia has been secured. Some geologists think that the oil pool underlying Kuweit may be the richest in the world. Can there be "neutrality"—as the Persians want today—where such riches lie about?—*W. W.*



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KINGSTON STORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

move did not permanently check its prosperity.

On the surface the city's political life is tranquil but there are many undercurrents. Besides the mayor, 21 aldermen direct the fortunes of its seven wards, and in this respect at least, municipal government remains on a par with what it was in 1846.

The first City Council under Mayor John Counter consisted of ten aldermen and ten councillors. With annexation next year two more will be added on a temporary basis as representatives of the new citizens. They will serve one year while a readjustment of wards is made.

With an alderman for approximately every 1,500 constituents, many Kingstonians believe the city is top heavy with government. Renewed emphasis was placed on this with a recent suggestion to pay the Council. Kingston will be the last city in Ontario to adopt this policy if this is ever approved.

While municipal government functions smoothly, lack of foresight and planning in earlier years has posed weighty problems for the Council. One is provision of adequate sewage disposal facilities, a project not yet finally detailed but one that will run into millions. Another is a water purification plant that will be built at a cost of $800,000. Contracts for the project have been awarded and debentures issued but now another obstacle has reared its head — no steel. Until defence requirements have been met the city will have to wait for its plant, perhaps a year, or longer.

A serious problem in the majority of Canadian cities, the housing shortage hits Kingston particularly hard. The heavy influx of students, cadets, military personnel and tourists places a premium on even the poorest of accommodation and only for a brief summer interlude is this eased.

Crime has never been a serious problem in Kingston and the city has never known a bank hold-up or a major armed robbery. Police attribute this to its geographical location on the lake front which affords poor "get-away" possibilities for transgressors.

"My main problem," says Chief Constable J. T. Truaisch, "is to teach people how to drive safely." A traffic toll last year of four killed, 161 injured and property damage amounting to $101,195 in 579 accidents lends emphasis to his concern.

Other deterrents are the forbidding stone walls of Kingston penitentiary, where Warden R. M. Allan maintains

—George Lilley

WRESTLING *is new sport in city. Gus Marker pretests Yukon Eric.*

—George Lilley

ALUMINUM *Co. of Canada is a new Kingston industry since expansion.*

Exclusive "Cushioned Action" that gets clothes scientifically clean quickly, without wear . . . the safe, efficient "Control-O-Roll" Wringer stops with the slightest pull on the clothes . . . centralized controls grouped at your fingertips, with the famous Sentinel of Safety to protect against overloads and provide a safe on-off switch for wet hands . . . silent precision-built mechanism gives years of trouble-free performance . . . modern, streamlined beauty you'll be proud to call your own . . . and above all, the guarantee of the Westinghouse name, the knowledge that you can be *sure* if it's Westinghouse. 14M1029

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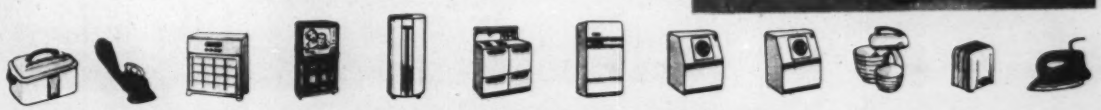

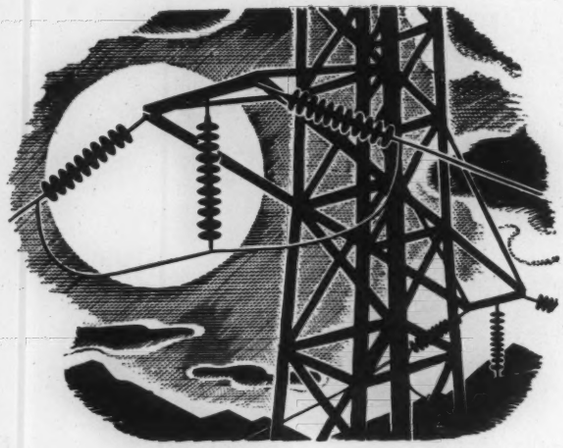

Who built the power house?

Largely pulp and paper, which uses a third of the power generated for all industry. There are single mills using as much power as is required to light the cities of Montreal and Toronto combined. Pulp and paper benefits all Canada.

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a strict code of discipline but at the same time shows consideration and understanding for his charges.*

Kingston is also famous as a tourist centre and last year more than 125,000 free-spending U.S. visitors were welcomed to the city. Many historical landmarks remain in and around Kingston and among these old Fort Henry, staunch bastion of the war of 1812, is the most outstanding. Others are Murney Tower, a nineteenth-century redoubt, or pillbox with limestone walls 12 feet thick, the Shoal Tower and Simcoe House.

The city, while not the birthplace as many believe, was the home of Sir John A. Macdonald, the distinguished Scottish statesman and great protagonist of federal authority who was to become Canada's first prime minister. His imposing bronze statue stands in City Park. Cleaned this spring, it will be polished during the summer and adorned with a suitable descriptive plaque.

There are no pretentious restaurants in Kingston but some of the older hotel dining-rooms are noted for the excellence of their cuisine.

The people get their recreation in a number of ways but mostly by boating, fishing and various other outdoor sports. The opening last March of the new Community Memorial Centre with a seating capacity of 5,000, has brought many major attractions to the city and will provide a high calibre of hockey next season.

A keen thirst for night life means a trip to either Toronto or Montreal. In Kingston it is non-existent. Only eight licensed hotels serve the population and cocktail lounges are still some time away.

These conditions are generally accepted by the populace but not always by the visitors.

Recently a raucous-voiced, elbow-bending tourist from New York State was heard to ask, "What makes this place tick, anyway?"

He had just learned that the bars close well before midnight.

"It's dead here," he lamented.

But he was wrong. Kingston is just beginning to live.

*Inmates have a ball team in the city league: a "first" in penal-reform history.

—George Lilley

NYLON *plant of CIL contributes to new growth of industry in Kingston.*

B.C. COUNTRY ESTATE

Spacious three bedroom one storey modern house with double plumbing, utility room, store room, sleeping porch and charming cabinet kitchen. Large granite fireplace in dining-living-room. View window overlooks the never failing creek and meadow. Rumpus room, work shop and tack room in basement with 8 ft. ceiling. Radiant heating automatic oil burner and electric hot water.

Caretaker's house, guest cabin, stables, kennels, double garage and implement shed.

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PEOPLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

killed in 1944 when his plane was shot down in Burma.

The Department of Extension at the University of Alberta was a marvellous and living force in the young Province. As Dr. Tory stated: "The University is supported by the taxes of the people; 75 per cent of them will never see it. The duty of this department is to relate the research, the thinking and the spirit of the institution to the problems of the people who pay for it." Dr. Corbett has been following that principle in all his work since he first heard it expounded, always remembering the importance of the people in the rear echelons, the lonely people, the outlanders.

In Alberta his assignment often meant a matter of struggling through cold and heat, blizzards and blackflies, gumbo and muskeg, to lecture to a handful of University owners who happened to dwell in the wilderness; to organize travelling libraries so that people hundreds of miles from culture could open those padlocked wooden boxes and revel in books again.

The University also accumulated a huge library of films which were taken by truck over thousands of miles of roads, passable and impassable. In 1925, CKUA, the first University-owned radio station in Canada, began to send its small but miraculous voice into the Arctic wastes, an unbelievable link with civilization. Perhaps Dr. Corbett's chief and most telling contribution to the work of his department was the formation, under the warm encouragement of the then President of the University, Dr. R. C. Wallace, of the Banff School of Fine Arts in 1933. His close collaborator was Elizabeth Sterling Haynes, whose power and whose knowledge of drama has long been a treasure of the West.

The school was formed to meet the need for drama, music and art in the depths of a depression which allowed for no influx of costly talent but which to these people of vision opened an opportunity for the country to use its own best and highest talents.

Dr. Corbett took over the infant movement for Adult Education in 1936. Under his guidance, and with the cooperation of CBC and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the National Farm Radio Forum was built, the biggest thing of its kind in the world. The Citizen's Forum came into being. His final piece of work has been the forming of the Joint Planning Commission, whose 80 members take in all leading organizations, from the CMA through the IODE, the YMCA and those in all other social fields. It meets four times a year to pool ideas and resources for all types of adult information and education. The formation of the Commission was implicit in the first statement of purpose of the Association, Dr. Corbett says, and with its success he is content to move on, to turn over the directorship to newer hands.

As for him, he will spend the summer doing for UNESCO a survey of University Extension services for world reference; and in September he joins the UN to develop programs for the dissemination of information in regard to its work.

It seems a very good thing for Canada that this modern Paul, barbed tongue, warm heart, and all, fell among educators.

—Globe-Telegram

STARDOM *for Suzanne Cloutier, Canadian film actress, comes with her performance as Desdemona in Orson Welles's production of "Othello." Miss Cloutier is the daughter of the King's Printer, Edmund Cloutier, in Ottawa. She is now living in Paris.*

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INTERMISSION

Baby-Sitter to You!

by Madge Macbeth

IF YOU want some one to take care of your children, advertise with special wording. The two items following appeared in a daily paper and their results might be studied with advantage.

The first read: "Wanted . . . a competent nurse to look after one child, aged three. Comfortable home, most evenings free. Highest wages."

In the same column, the second: "Wanted . . . baby-sitter for three children. Must live in and help in the house."

No one answered the first ad. For the second, there were eighteen applicants. Guess why. The word nurse repelled one group. Baby-sitter attracted another. It's as simple as that!

YOU probably keep well up with the Joneses in some ways, but lag behind in the matter of calling people and things by new-fangled prettified names. Take the good old W.C. for example. It's been transmogrified into a Powder Room (sounding like something in a mediaeval fortress) and that's what you must ask for if you want to get there.

It's in line with the times then that the once-beloved Nannie has become an unfamiliar figure except in fiction. She has been supplanted by the Baby-sitter, a term referring not to the posture she makes her charge assume but to herself; the assumption being that she can relax while performing many of the basic functions expected of a nurse. Personally, I find it difficult to bath, feed, change pants and such while sitting down, but then I am hopelessly old-fashioned and haven't acquired the sitter's technique.

Anyway, if you want some one to "mind" your children—often a painfully accurate description of what the job entails—see what you get—if any—by advertising for a nurse. A trained nurse at enormous salary is perhaps available, but how many of us can afford that luxury? Young mothers are up against the need to cook, clean and "mind" the children, with the assistance of an occasional char who insists upon some fancy name which varies with her locality.

If the char disappoints a mother, Grandmother is pressed into service, although doctors are loudly preaching rest for middle-aged women. It is to laugh!

Baby-sitters often are girls who work all day in an office yet are willing to take on this extra job despite their big objection to nursing; *i.e.*, the lack of free evenings. School girls — and boys — take along their homework while baby sitting. Whether the studies or the children suffer most by this arrangement is a much-discussed question.

Sometimes the boy friend is encouraged to drop in to baby-sit the sitter, so to say. After one such evening, the small boy was asked what amusement he had been offered.

"Oh," said the child, "we played games."

"What kind of games?"

"Kissing games. Bert and Laura tried to see who could kiss the longest."

Probably, just rounding off the little lad's education.

The idea of making easy money appeals to most baby-sitters as well as the name. The hours are not long, and the job entails little or no discipline, experience or training. At a seaside resort last summer, I found many *nurses* who had applied as baby-sitters and seemed quite content with their jobs.

Still more curious was the case of a woman who had too much time and too little cash. She decided to baby-sit in a big way, and went to Florida to do it.

In the language of Palm Beach, she was a Proxy Mother!

NOW let's look at the thing realistically. She had to apply at an agency and be interviewed—just like a nurse. She had to take her charges to a special dining room and a special part of the beach—just like a nurse. Her calls were mostly from hotels, where bellhops, chambermaids, elevator boys, waiters and the Office Staff all knew she was "minding" Mrs. Somebody's children, but she was satisfied and felt no awkwardness so long as she was not called a nurse.

Sort of silly, isn't it?

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For sincere celebration,
Spontaneous ovation,
Unbounded elation
And mad exultation!
Goodbye, irritation,
Vexation, frustration
And argumentation!
We've justification:
The neighbors are off
On their summer vacation!

J.E.P.

world of women

Good Manners—International

by Peter Stevens

Will French hand kissing be tolerated?

THREE WOMEN will meet in London, England, in a few weeks' time to discuss an international textbook on etiquette. They are the authors of three best-sellers on good manners—Miss Elizabeth Gordon (United States), Madame Jeannette Gallin (France) and Mrs. Daphne Summers (Britain).

The three high-priestesses of high-life will try to agree on an international code of etiquette. Madame's slogan *"Tourjours la Politesse"*, Mrs. Summers' "It Pays to Be Polite" and Miss Gordon's "Good Manners Are an Asset" will be combined into a single happy slogan.

Manners which would be regarded as perfect in Paris today may strike you as rather exaggerated and not so polite in London. And many a well-bred Englishman has felt an accusing eye rest upon him in New York because he unknowingly violated the American rule of good behavior.

This London conference will "finally and authoritatively" settle all "international problems", Mrs. Summers told me. Two sets of questions will be discussed by the experts when they meet—"High Etiquette" (stuff like "How to address an Archbishop") and "Everyday's Problems" (like "What is the right style in notepaper for women?")*

High up on the agenda is the question whether the French way of kissing a lady's hand as a greeting will be "tolerated" in Anglo-Saxon countries. So far the three ladies have agreed on quite a number of points, and 74 "Everyday Problems" were solved either by correspondence, telephone calls or cables between the three capitals.

Do you agree with the experts' answers to the following questions?

Should a woman ("always call a female over 25 a woman, not a girl" suggests Miss Gordon) introduce a servant to a guest?

"No," say the experts. "This would be bad form. But the hostess could say, in the presence of both guest and servant 'Ruth will be glad to do anything she can for you'."

How does a woman, dining alone, summon a waiter in a restaurant?

Mrs. Somebody—Mrs. Nobody!

She may tap the water glass lightly with her spoon, is the correct answer. If the waiter ignores this, or is "markedly inattentive", you may call for the head waiter and tell him: "Could you please send another waiter to this table—mine seems very busy."

Should a woman offer to shake hands with a man during an introduction?

This question caused some disagreement, and there is at present only a two-third majority decision to the effect that she may do so "if she has heard a great deal of the man beforehand, and has been looking forward to meeting him with pleasure." (For sticklers to detail: Britain dissented and voted against the handshake.)

Otherwise "don't say you are happy, delighted, glad, etc., to make the acquaintance of a man, but just smile sweetly . . ."

Here comes a poser: if you have to introduce two people, one of them more distinguished than the other, whom do you present first?

The answer: "Give the name of the distinguished person first, with a rising inflection in your voice—Mrs. *Somebody*—Miss Nobody."

Some people are annoyed if new acquaintances do not pronounce their names correctly, but suffer in silence for the sake of good manners. However, if your name is mispronounced repeatedly, you may stop this by saying gently: "Sorry, you seem to have misunderstood my name, it is Hill, not Mill."

THE THREE EXPERTS have much more to say about (and to) men than about women. Of course they are much too well-mannered to state openly that they regard most men as a herd of wild pigs, but their detailed advice implies something of that sort.

Men should never look into a mirror or comb their hair in public. The most they can do is to straighten their ties. They should offer a woman a cigarette *every* time they take one themselves.

Do you know how to raise your hat, sir? It is not enough just to take off your hat to a woman; you should also incline your head and smile (both slightly). There is no need any more to stand in the street with your head uncovered while talking to a woman. This was a hallmark of good manners fifty years ago, but is no longer required of you.

The "Hat in the Elevator" question caused some disagreement between the American expert and her two European friends. The American rule is "keep your hat on if the elevator is in a business building, and take it off anywhere else." The British view is that men should only take off their hats in the presence of women if the elevator is small. "If a man is suffering from a cold, it is sufficient if he lifts his hat when entering and leaving the lift". "Keep the hat on by all means" says the French *arbiter elegantiarum*.

MEN SHOULD avoid shaking hands with their gloves on, but should do so rather than fumble at removing the glove. But never say "Pardon my glove!"—unless you want to be "earmarked as old-fashioned and quaint".

Men should not hold a woman's elbow when crossing a street, except when she is very old, or lame, or when the streets are icy and therefore dangerous.

I am glad to say that the 66 questions on the etiquette of eating found the three experts solidly in accord.

If you spill anything on the tablecloth ignore it!

Is it correct to take chicken bones up in the fingers?

(Not in good society. Cut the meat from the bones, and eat it.)

Do you crumble bread or are you fidgety, playing with knife and fork? Then listen to the advice of the experts: "When not eating, your hands should be still."

What should you do when you spill something on the table cloth?

The answer: absolutely nothing. The offender, hostess and other guests should ignore the incident. Do not call attention to it by a joke.

For those who eat grapes: the correct proce-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

*The answer: "The best taste is white, pale grey or light blue, with envelopes to match."

Very large crests or monograms, or an address embossed in gold are in bad taste. Gilt or rough edges, or colored borders to the paper, are taboo.

Men should avoid shaking hands with gloves on.

—National Defence

PAIRED—BUT NOT ON THE DOUBLE

PRIVILEGED CHARACTERS: A single round fired at midnight, April 27, from one of the cannons in Fort Frederick, marked end of the college year at Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. To first-year cadets, firing of this cannon was the signal they had been looking forward to all year. It meant they could now walk across the college parade square instead of crossing it on the double. To celebrate their new privilege the first-year cadets left the dance for a brief recess and strolled with their partners on the square. The girls are wearing their escorts' capes over their gowns.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

dure is to place the half-closed hand to the mouth, and allow the stones to fall into it, to be placed later at the side of the plate.

May you tilt the soup plate?

This question caused some heated discussions 20 years ago. Today the answer is "yes"—but always tilt the soup plate *away* from you. ("A horrible habit, but it has found its way into the best society," comments the French.)

There is no disagreement at all between the experts on "Higher Etiquette"—on how to address an Archbishop ("Your Grace") or invite the King to dinner ("Would Your Majesty like to come to dinner?"). The "Higher Etiquette" is safe, but will Great Britain and France be able to agree on the question: "Who greets first—man or woman?"

On the European Continent, a man meeting a woman acquaintance in the street, takes off his hat first—and then the woman acknowledges the salute. On this continent and in England the man has to wait until the woman "recognizes" him. What is proper in Montreal, London or New York would be regarded as a breach of good manners in Paris. The English expert considers the London usage much superior—whilst Madame Gallin, in a 300-word cable, assured me that she will fight "until the end" for the Continental custom.

Thus the "Conference of Manners", like many other international conferences, will probably not be able to reach full agreement over an important "point of procedure"!

Concerning Food:

Ready in Sixty Minutes

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

IT'S WONDERFUL to be out of doors digging and planting in the garden. Manual labor of this sort does much to unknot tensions and upheave frustrations. You develop a devil-may-care attitude about meals too, but come dinner time a poached egg seems pretty skimpy fare.

The pressure cooker is a wonderful aid for garden-time menus, as are quick-broiled meats of the "short order" variety.

Quickly and easily prepared, this menu satisfies the outdoor appetite.

Pan Fried Sausages on Toast
New Potatoes and Creamed Green Peas
Dessert Pineapple
Cheese and Crackers

Obviously this is a spring tonic menu. With the exception of dessert, all can be assembled, cooked and served within 60 minutes.

New Potatoes and Peas

Pressure cook desired quantity of potatoes in jackets. Cook 1 package frozen green peas as directed. Make 2 cups medium cream sauce using pea liquor in place of part of the milk. Season well to taste. Add peas and pour over peeled hot potatoes.

Note: You can use condensed cream of mushroom soup or chicken soup in place of cream sauce. Use ½ cup pea liquor to dilute the soup.

Dessert Pineapple

This should be done early in the morning or at least 2 hours before serving. Cut washed pineapple in half lengthwise, right through the green top. Cut out core and cut fruit from each "shell". Dice fruit, sweeten and refill shells. Sprinkle with sherry if desired. Chill. Before serving toss pineapple with strawberries cut in half. Garnish with mint or cress. Serve with a fork.

This menu offers good pickings:

Savory Spareribs
Steamed New Potatoes Fresh Spinach
Fresh or Canned Fruit Cookies

Savory Spareribs

The loin ribs are the best buy in spareribs. They're short and sweet with a good portion of tender meat between and over the curved bones. Allow ¾-lb. per person.

To speed up operations and avoid top-of-stove splatter, arrange ribs on broiler pan, cut in small servings (3-4 ribs). Brush lightly with fat and broil both sides to a golden brown. Transfer to pressure cooker. Season with salt, pepper, MSG (monosodium glutamate) and a sprinkling of dried sage. Place sliced onions between each layer. Add 1 cup water or chicken stock. Cover and cook at 5 *lbs.* pressure for 25 minutes. Reduce pressure immediately. Remove ribs to hot platter and thicken sauce with 1 tbsp. cornstarch mixed smooth with water. Taste and reseason sauce. Wonderful with the steamed potatoes.

Here is our One-Pan Menu—not to be confused with a Chinese dish (or detective). This is simply a meal all cooked in the pressure pan. Our only criticism is that the carrots are softer than usually served.

Beef Patties with Vegetables
Coleslaw
Ice Cream Gingerbread Cupcakes

Beef Patties, Vegetables

3 slices bread
1 cup hot milk
1 egg beaten
1 lb. lean minced beef
1 tsp. salt
3 tbsp. grated onion
3 tbsp. chopped parsley

Soak bread in hot milk, drain if necessary. Add egg and combine. To beef add salt, onion and parsley. Combine lightly with bread-egg mixture. Form into cakes (use ¼ cup measure), then roll in flour.

Brown in 2 tbsp. fat in pressure cooker. When browned pour off any excess fat. Add 1 bouillion cube and 1 cup hot water.

On top of beef patties arrange desired quantity of whole new carrots, halved potatoes, 1 medium onion sliced and 2 - 3 stalks of celery finely diced. Season with salt and pepper. Cover and cook at 15 *lbs.* pressure for 10 minutes. Cool immediately. Arrange vegetables and beef patties on hot platter. Thicken sauce with 1 tbsp. cornstarch mixed smooth with water. Season to taste and serve separately.

Fashion:

Now It's a Lace Shoe

by Elizabeth Hammond

SOME of the prettiest shoes in the world will be available to Canadian women this summer. Canadian manufacturers have gone all out in use of color, unusual fabrics (such as lace), and dainty airy styling.

As well as fine calf, suede, kid, snakeskin (the latter in over-all or multicolors, or used as trim, have never been more attractive) there are nylon lace and nylon mesh . . . shantung, (you'll find it in natural, white, navy or delicious pastels) . . . and linen.

—Porino

NYLON LACE

Spectators shoes have left the strictly classic or tailored field and, on three heel heights, go with both tailored and dressy clothes. Here again snakeskin trims, lots of color, variety of materials, make fashion news. A dressy type in rose shantung with a beige tinge, on a high heel, has a collar of fine brown calf. Green lizard covers the medium heel of a Parkway Green suede suit pump, trims toe and strap. Others of airy nylon mesh are trimmed in calf.

Pump and sandal patterns are leaders in all summer shoe lines. And color is on the march. Delicate stripping sandals in kid—red, Kelly Green, the blues and pastels — are perfect for afternoon parties and evening, too, worn with cottons and sheers. And this summer you'll be able to buy white suede pumps which have lace-like panels of nylon mesh. Speaking of color, a scooped out shell pump in bright red with white leather lacing is paired with a matching bag. The bag-shoe ensemble could be effective with gray, suitings, or with navy, black or beige.

Those who are devoted to black patent leather will find it being used as piping on pastel colored summer shoes. And very dramatic it is, too.

Shoe manufacturers expect more women than ever to adopt the casual shoe. Certainly the variety is great—the open wedge, the flat sandal —all very bare—with colorful strippings or a variety of straps.

Both manufacturers of women's shoes, as well as the people who sell them, say it is becoming evident that the Canadian woman is learning to choose her shoes for the occasion. The fact that Canadian shoes are being designed in smart styles on a variety of heel heights to suit the occasion, perhaps has something to do with it. Nor has comfort been overlooked.

Brain-Teaser:

Averse to Verse?

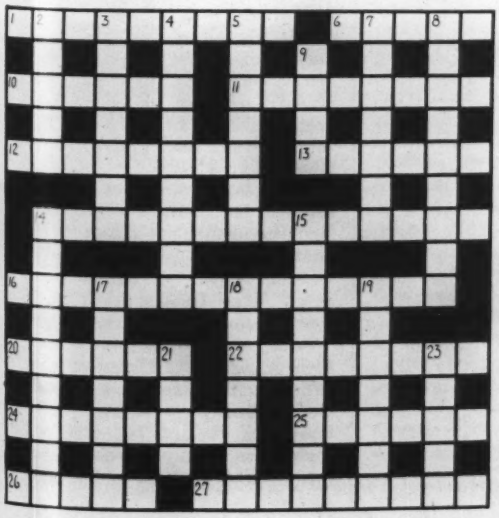
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Fingers on the strings? On the contrary! (9)
6. As one, Valentino got his deserts! (5)
10. Properties free from restrictions? (6)
11. Pipes it into us on D.C. when overhauled? (8)
12. Crew, perhaps. (5, 3)
13. Metal and mental state. (6)
14. Under which the forger cashes in. (5, 9)
16. T? O, Ralph's read his poems. (1, 10, 3)
20. Book of Songs, written as an afterthought for charity. (6)
22. And a nose did make them! (8)
24. Paragon? Nothing like it! (8)
25. He followed a tinker into the army and navy. (6)
26. Beauty made a man of him. (5)
27. The meeting closes in favor of rascals. (9)

DOWN

2. ". . . . . being so good, would heaven seem best?" (Browning) (5)
3. Limp with anger, perhaps. (7)
4. Suggests 2 is not dear to us. (4,5)
5. He's utter-ly poetic. (7)
7. English janitor poet? (7)
8. Position that may become a death line. (2,3,4)
9. The tinker is back, quite un-concerned. (4)
14. Roe shifts around in here, no doubt. (4,5)
15. Men in the hills. It's an awful teaser. (9)
17. Bakers of short breads? (7)
18. He turns the 2 to produce it. (7)
19. A glass the glass-eye isn't. (7)
21. Anti-body? (4)
23. A lot like where white cliffs are strangely formed. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 18. Edward the Confessor
6. Strap
10. Kate
11. Merit
12. See 3.
13. Penelope
14. Arthur
15. Drays
16. Statuette
18. See 1
22. Scoff
26. Blight
27. Ice cream
28. Hewn
29. See 3
30. Akin
31. Flush
32 and 8. Presented at Court

DOWN

2. Deaf ear
3, 12 and 29. Ay, every inch a king
4. Damson
5. Herbert
7. Thistle
8. See 32
9. Stealth
17. Ash tray
19. Oil well
20. Fag-ends
21. Olivier
23. Curtain
24. Fragile
25. Wedges

(159)

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Distaff:

A DOCTOR LADY

NEWLY appointed to the obstetrical staff of the Women's College Hospital is **Dr. Henrietta Banting.** For the last two years she has been with the Medical School of the University of Hong Kong. Just ten years ago Dr. Banting decided to become a doctor, following the death of her husband, Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of insulin. After graduation from the medical course of the University of Toronto, she took further study in England and was one of the few Canadian women appointed to the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

—Telegram
DR. H. BANTING

■ They're going to *parlez-vous* in France next year, are five University of Alberta women grads. And they're going through the cooperation of the French Government. **Eileen Keyte** of Calgary is there now, teaching at Normal School near Rouen and working on her doctorate. The others are **Audrey Broder, Margaret Sullivan, Cecile Rousseau,** and **Elinor Stolee,** all of Edmonton.

■ Assistant Supervisor **Islay Hiscox** is retiring after 40 years of maternity nursing. Asked how many babies she had helped into the world, she said, "After the first 10,000 you lose count." Thirty-four of these nursing years have been spent at Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. She was at the Maternity Division opening when everything was brand new and the nurses didn't know where things were, but 15 babies got successfully born that night. In 1935 Miss Hiscox won international recognition by establishing the first Milk (mothers') Bank in Canada. Milk from this Bank was flown to Callander and helped save the lives of the quints.

■ Back from England and getting ready for the summer with the Straw Hat Players in Muskoka are **Barbara Chilcott** and **Araby Lockhart.** Barbara is really Barbara Davis of Newmarket (near Toronto) but as brothers Don and Murray run the Players, she thought there would be too many Davis names. Barbara stayed in England after demobbing out of the Navy Show; attended two years at the Central School of Dramatic Art, Royal Albert Hall; appeared in West End London plays and repertory.

—Landseer
BARBARA CHILCOTT

Araby is the comedienne who won such praise in the Canadian tour of "The Drunkard" and the revue "There Goes Yesterday"—offshoots of the Straw Hat Players. This will be her fourth year back with them for summer stock. She's been in England the past year.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Lucky Grandma!

by Mary Lowrey Ross

OUR GRANDMOTHERS had a rather wonderful time.

They put in long easygoing winters filled with household tasks that occupied their time without consuming their energy. They were slowly building for the spring season; and on the day the sun crossed the spring meridian all hell broke loose and the annual housecleaning began.

They had a few simple instruments for the purpose—a broom, a mop, a pail and scrub-brush, a carpet-beater—and they didn't ask anything better. First they drove all the males out of the house and then they turned the house itself inside out. Pictures were snatched from the walls and curtains from the windows. Carpets were dragged from the floor, and the carpet-beating went on for hours, like the thudding of war-drums. The housewife moved in a pillar of dust by day and night, but she didn't mind, for housecleaning week was both a consummation and a catharsis. By the end of the week, everything was as clean, inside and out, as muscle and energy and the strongest possible alkalines could make it. The household moved back to find that peace was restored and the raging maniac with her head in a duster had reverted to her simple status of wife and mother.

It was probably a dispossessed male who invented the vacuum cleaner.

HE FIGURED no doubt that the vacuum cleaner would satisfy the feminine passion for cleanliness and he couldn't have been further wrong. The vacuum cleaner merely stimulated the perfectionist in the housewife. With this wonderful gadget she could now get at places hitherto inaccessible to mere muscle and fanaticism — the deep insides of upholstery, the cracks behind the quarter-circle moulding along the floor. With the vacuum cleaner she could keep every bit of the house clean all the time and have spring-cleaning all the year round.

Only it wasn't any fun any more. The vacuum cleaner had taken over, and what had once been a joyful seasonal orgy was now just a matter of daily routine. It was the difference between the dull necessity of daily drinking and the joyful exhilaration of a once-a-year bender.

This morning my vacuum cleaner stalled and my cleaning woman who is as modern as the vacuum cleaner stalled along with it. We tried it on various wall-sockets and took it apart and put it together again, but it only sulked and moaned. So I finally called the repair man. He came up promptly, reversed the suction and took out of the vacuum tube a crumpled kleenex, several bobby pins and a bent tongue depressor. "You can't pick up that sort of thing with a vacuum cleaner," he said, with the patient contempt that the sex that invented the vacuum cleaner has a right to feel toward the sex that can't even use it intelligently.

I WENT back to my interrupted work, thinking about my grandmother. She wouldn't have had to telephone the repair man to come and fix her vacuum cleaner. She wouldn't have had a vacuum cleaner and she wouldn't have had a telephone.

She had a far simpler and easier life than mine.

She didn't have an electric refrigerator that grumbled and threatened. She had an iceman who neither grumbled nor threatened but came in whistling with a nice big cube of ice and went away.

She didn't know anything about vitamins and didn't need to. She fed her family rolled oats porridge every morning and made them like it. Her rolled oats came in a plain paper bag and she was never under pressure to buy breakfast food for the sake of the boxtop. She despised all breakfast foods except oatmeal porridge.

She didn't have to visit the dentist twice a year. By the time she was forty she had a fine set of store dentures, uppers and lowers, and these lasted her, with minor repairs, for the rest of her life.

She hadn't any politics of her own and didn't miss them. If she needed politics she borrowed them from her male next-of-kin. She never had to play bridge or sit under a dryer or prepare a paper on the Meaning of Citizenship. Beyond attending the Women's Missionary Society once a month she hadn't the faintest sense of responsibility toward the World Community. If you had told her that she lived in a dangerous era she would have sniffed and answered that nobody was ever in any danger who kept out of drafts and constipation and climbing about on step-ladders. She was absolutely dead sure about everything.

In all her lifetime she had never heard of Communists or nuclear fission or sacroiliac disturbance or supersonic flight. I don't know that I would care to go back to my Grandmother's era to live. But it would be a wonderful place to visit.

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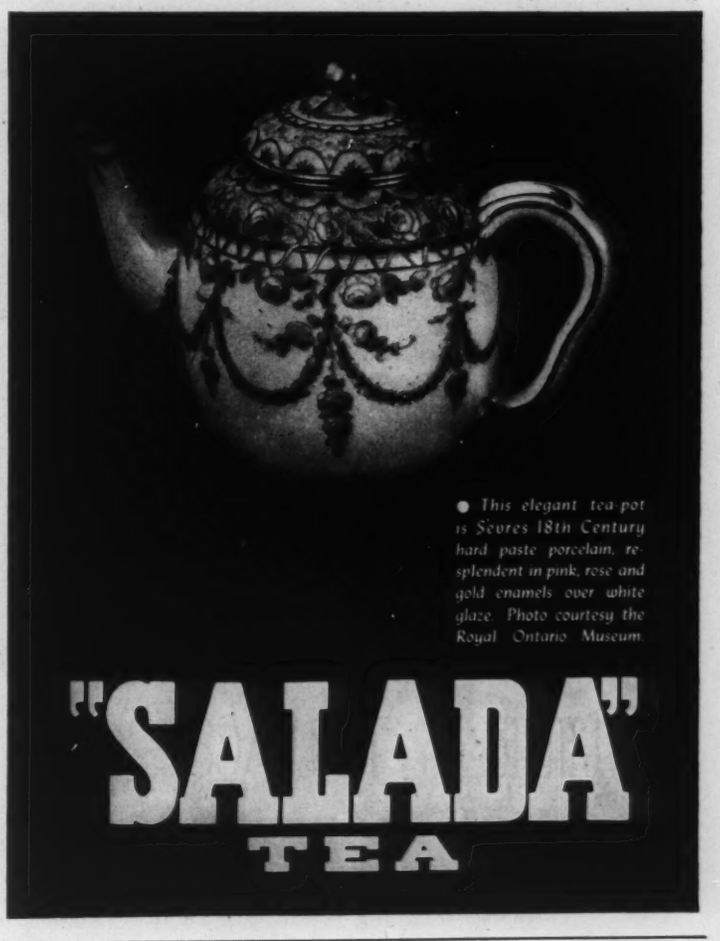

● This elegant tea-pot is Sèvres 18th Century hard paste porcelain, resplendent in pink, rose and gold enamels over white glaze. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.

"SALADA" TEA

NEXT WEEK

It Was News In Paris . . . But Not in Toronto

—by Morley Callaghan

—Warner Bros.

"OPERATION *Pacific*": *Sour laughs.*

FILMS

VERY BOLD SCENERY BUT DIM HISTORY

by Mary Lowrey Ross

QUEBEC, with its queenly old-world airs takes perfectly to the camera, and the film "Quebec" is highly attractive visually, since most of the outdoor sequences were photographed in or about the old city. Historically, however, it is rather ambiguous. The action centres presumably about the Papineau Rebellion, but the producers, perhaps out of neighborly deference, mention no names and take no definite sides. This velvet-hand-in-iron-glove treatment, while it allows for plenty of battling inside and out the ancient ramparts, doesn't include a very clear statement about what all the shooting was about.

It does go so far however as to tilt our sympathy cautiously in the direction of La Fleur (Corinne Calvet) a handsome French-Canadian matron whose affections, for purely personal reasons, are with the rebels against the redcoats. Her former lover (Patric Knowles) and her youthful son (John Barrymore Jr.) are active among the insurgents and presently work out an ambitious scheme for taking the Quebec citadel. La Fleur has an ambition too—she would like to see Patric Knowles made premier of Canada; or failing that, John Barrymore, Jr. Historically, however,

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it doesn't work out, and if I am not very clear about the circumstances here, neither is the picture.

The British Redcoats show up spectacularly in technicolor and make such a glowing target for the brown-clad rebels that it seems a wonder the whole garrison didn't go down in a blaze of scarlet, dragging history along with it. However, the film sticks to the larger historical facts, and resolves the personal drama by allowing most of the leading characters to get shot while carrying out their mysterious plans.

There is nothing very memorable about any of the acting in "Quebec", but this is hardly the fault of the cast, which must have been almost as much confused by the script as the audience. Corinne Calvet is satisfied with presenting a well-dressed figure out of a historical pageant. John Barrymore, Jr., has inherited his share of the Barrymore good looks. Evidence of the family talent has still to come.

AT ONE POINT in "Operation Pacific", a movie dealing with submarine action, the submarine crew get a sour laugh from watching a movie dealing with submarine action. It's a question, however, whether they are entitled to their laugh. "Operation Pacific" is awfully like the movies too.

The crew, under Commander John Wayne, alternates between shore leave and underseas duty and get into plenty of trouble in both elements. The enlisted men's shore troubles are comic, the commander's romantic. At sea the story explodes into sequences of violent action. On shore the commander quarrels with his girl. Everything works out fine in the end for crew, submarine, Nurse Patricia Neal and Commander Wayne.

All submarine epics look and sound authentic enough, partly because the mechanical setup is supervised by experts, and partly because life on a submarine is unimaginable to anyone who has never been aboard one. If "Operation Pacific" seems especially authoritative it is because there is even more machinery and more mechanical reference here than usual. Plot and characterization, however, are all soundly studio-made and could be transferred without a hitch to any similar group.

There was perhaps a touch of novelty in the heroine's complaint against the hero—she gets mad at him because he doesn't make a habit of crying on her shoulder. It sounded as though the script-writer had gone out of his way to pick a quarrel.

"THE BROWNING VERSION" was reviewed in this column several weeks ago but it is worth mention again, to the point of insistence, for this study of an unhappy English schoolmaster is one of the year's best pictures. It is a film that brings a whole new range of perception to the screen and Michael Redgrave's performance in the central role is good enough to make you wonder at moments if you have ever seen acting on the screen before.

"GROUNDS FOR MARRIAGE" is filled with painful little scenes, the most distressing of which has Van Johnson giving a lecture on the common cold and catching one himself from the ventilator shaft during the course of the lecture. The late Robert Benchley might have made something of this but lesser comics should avoid it like the common cold itself.

"I sit down mad...and get up glad"

"That's a fact, Tom. Everything went wrong at the office today. So I've been sitting here cooling down.

"When I was a kid, I used to sit under this same tree and get up courage to show a bad report card. I guess there's something about a beautiful tree like this that makes a fellow's trouble seem small.

"My Dad used to tell me to take care of this tree and it would always take care of me. He was right, too."

* * * *

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BOOKS

SCOURGE OF EUROPE

SULEIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT — by Harold Lamb—Doubleday—$5.00.

HAROLD LAMB needs no introduction to lovers of stirring, red-blooded biographies. His "Ghengis Khan" and "Tamerlane," or "The March of the Barbarians" and "The Crusades" make important contributions both to history and biography. In his latest work, Mr. Lamb reaches new heights in providing good reading and interpreting the complex character of a little-known conqueror whose victories shook Europe to its foundations.

The early decades of the 16th Century left dark chapters of intrigue between the Courts of Western rulers. The Hapsburgs of Spain and Austria were implacable enemies of Francis of Valois, King of France; Venice and Genoa were struggling for control of the Mediterranean sea-lanes of trade. Into this tangle of plot and counter-plot there moved a figure of an enigma. He was a young man of 25. He had never fought a war and he had never broken his word. He was Suleiman, son of Sultan Selim the Grim. When he became Head of the House of Osman and Sultan at Constantinople a new driving force was to dominate European thought and politics for more than four decades; the most glorious period of Islamic history commenced.

Victim of Intrigue

It needs but a superficial understanding of the 16th Century to appreciate that Mr. Lamb had chosen both in subject and period an extremely difficult time to interpret. At first Suleiman was looked upon by Western rulers as a pale shadow of his grim father. The truth was that while he made war with reluctance he had all the instincts of a conqueror; moreover, although he was the most enlightened man of his age, he was ruthless when necessity dictated. Like Constantine the Great, Suleiman was the victim of a woman's intrigue; he executed his eldest and ablest son and lived to regret the act bitterly.

The background of Mr. Lamb's book is set by Suleiman's conquests. These spread from Baghdad to Tunis and from Rhodes to Budapest. Unlike other great conquerors he did not slay his captives and when his commanders violated capitulation terms he had them executed. What of the captains who served their Sultan so well? There was Khair ad-Din, known as Barbarossa from his red beard. The son of a potter, he made the Mediterranean a Turkish sea. Here is one of the finest sagas of sea-fighters. Mr. Lamb makes a thrilling reconstruction of this fearless warrior in action and in character.

And the Sultan knew how to reward a great captain. He made him Lord of the Sea, a pasha and the fourth commander of his empire with a standard of three stern lanterns. Different was the fate of First Vizir Ibrahim. Power darkened his mind. He executed the Great Treasurer of the Empire and he signed himself as sultan. First friend of Suleiman and first minister of the government though he was, he had to die under the Mosaic Law. Mutes with a bow-string took him over.

This reviewer has read and re-read most of Mr. Lamb's historical works. "Suleiman the Magnificent" is outstanding for selection of material and vivid reconstruction of a period which staggered Europe. It explains why the West named the Asiatic the "Magnificent" and the East the "Law-Giver." In these days of divided world councils it is a book that by implication carries an uneasy message from across the centuries. It cannot be commended too highly.

—*F. D. McD.*

CRACK-UP

THE BALANCE WHEEL—by Taylor Caldwell—*Saunders—$4.00.*

WHAT DOES a man do when he is faced simultaneously with a sense of impending peril to his staid way of life and a sense of his own inadequacy? Taylor Caldwell would have us believe, in her latest novel, that he simply breaks down.

That is what happens to Charles Wittmann, Pennsylvania Dutch president of a small tool and machine company when in 1913 he sees the First World War coming. The fear Charles feels is enhanced by the fact that his growing son Jimmy is just about the right age for military duty. As his hysteria grows, he loses weight, ages, and generally acts like a man in a blue funk. He no longer gets a kick out of playing his three brothers off, one against the other, so he can get his way with the company. He has trouble sleeping nights. The "balance wheel", good old dependable Charlie, is cracking up.

His worst fears are justified. America is drawn into the war by the sinking of the Lusitania. Jimmy joins the Canadian Red Cross and is killed. Charles takes to his bed. He is finally weaned back to health by his sister-in-law, Phyllis, whom he later marries.

In the fadeout, Charles is reconciled with his brother Jochen, who deserted

SULEIMAN

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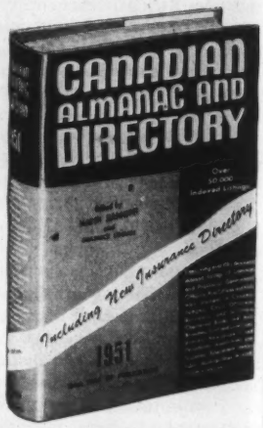

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to the profiteering munitions-makers for a while, but returned penitent. Brother Friedrich has seen the error of his Socialist ways, and is beginning to take an interest in the business. Charles sits among his children, nephews and nieces, and reflects that they, at least, will never have to go through war.

The author has made an honest attempt to portray the emotions of a grief-stricken father who sees his son go off to a war that he feels could have been avoided. But to a reader raised in the shadow of two world-shaking conflicts and still living on the brink of the precipice of a third war, she seems to have overdone it considerably. Charles, we feel, would have to be made of sterner stuff to face the troubled world of today.—*H. T.*

ACROSS THE DESK

HUMANISM IN ACTION — by Claude W. Thompson—*Pitman—$3.75.*

THIS book by Professor Thompson of Sir George Williams College in Montreal deals with Man in the sense of the human race, for which it prophesies an eventual attainment of a state of perfect cooperation—of each working for the good of all and vice versa, of "the ultimate triumph of the Good and True and the Beautiful." This is to be attained as a result of accepting an ethical code strong enough to control man's potential for evil; and this implies "some authority superior to all men", which may be termed the Divine Will.

Professor Thompson seems at times to talk as if this acceptance of the Divine Will, not by individuals but Man, the human race, would come about by natural evolution, though he does also admit that a new Ice Age may abolish Man before he becomes perfect.

GOETHE AND SCOTT—by G. H. Needler—*Oxford—$2.50.*

THE indefatigable Professor Needler—the dustcover reminds us that he graduated at Toronto in 1886—has completed a mass of information on the literary relations between Goethe and Sir Walter Scott, who was 22 years his junior. He makes out a good case for the novel theory that it was Scott's influence that sent Goethe back at 72 to the subject of "Faust"; but this is by no means the only important point brought out by the critic's researches. These are several good translations of the ultra-romantic German poetry of the period.

SECRETS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC—by Edward Rowe Snow—*Dodd, Mead—$4.50.*

THIS hodgepodge of tales of shipwrecks, ghosts, and interesting little sidelights of history makes fascinating reading in spite of its complete lack of style and organization. If the reader has the patience to plow through dull travelogue talk and observations on nature, he will be rewarded with stories of feats of daring, hardship and adventure that make the heroes of the conventional historical novel look like pantywaists. Blood-curdling accounts of cannibalism and encounters with ghosts perhaps even gain through the prosaic matter-of-factness of Mr. Snow's accounts, since their air of authenticity is thereby enhanced. Painstaking and thorough research shines from every page.

The University of Manitoba
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has recently established an endowed chair of Icelandic Language and Literature. Applications for the appointment to this post are invited.

Commencing salary will depend upon the qualifications and experience of the appointee.

Full information regarding qualifications, together with three letters of reference of recent date, should be submitted with the application.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications should be sent not later than July 9th, 1951.

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9TH DECENNIAL CENSUS JUNE, 1951

Canada APPLIES ELECTRONICS TO 1951 CENSUS TAKING

Electrographic Pen
which marks the Census card.

To ensure speed and accuracy hitherto unknown, Canada and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are applying Electronics to the huge task of taking the Census.

Starting June 1st, 18,000 enumerators will call to ask questions of every householder, to secure information that will be of the highest value to the Canadian Government, to the public, and to business. Every householder is asked to give willing co-operation to make this Ninth Decennial Census an outstanding success.

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Material Shortage Darkens Job Picture

U.S., Canadian Defence Production Contracts Not Balanced And Defence Industries Get Priority On Raw Materials

IN SPITE of a steady rise in the number of people working, storm warnings were flying on the employment scene last week. Material shortages were affecting the operations of companies manufacturing "non-essential" goods, and cutbacks in production seemed certain. At the same time, because defence production was not on an all-out basis, there seemed little chance that all productive capacity and workers made idle would be absorbed by defence industries.

In the U.S., workers in the mighty Ford Motor Co. are scheduled to be among the first casualties. President Henry Ford II announced that the American company would be forced to lay off 10,000 workers within the next 60 days because of material restrictions. It would be some time before the industry, retooled for war production, could take them back.

The "three-quarters peace" economy combined with the shortage of key raw materials, made the present defence effort, as Production Minister C. D. Howe said, "a tougher job, in many ways, than we had at the beginning of the last war."

Reduced consumer buying because of taxes, prices and credit restrictions will have its effect on employment too, but raw material shortages will be the main job stealer. Because U.S. and Canadian firms share priorities on raw materials, the effect of shortages on Canadian employment makes the difference between the value of U.S. orders placed in Canada and Canadian orders placed in the U.S. significant for more than balance of payments reasons.

$100 Million Gap

A year ago, Ottawa and Washington had agreed to try to keep military orders between the two countries in balance. They haven't been successful. The most optimistic figures on the size of the gap show that Canadian war contracts placed in the United States are about $100 million greater than U.S. contracts placed here. The U.S. firms get most of the defence contracts from their own Government and many from Canada: with these contracts go raw material priorities.

No one has any quarrel with the proposition that defence industries must have priorities on scarce raw materials. But there is room for questions as to the wisdom or fairness of the continuation of the "Buy-American" philosophy. This puts on Canada more than her share of the employment dislocations caused by raw material shortages.

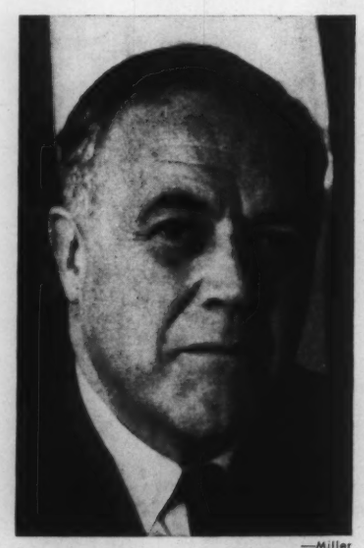
At the same time, as Defence Production Minister C. D. Howe explained, Canada cannot expect large industrial defence orders because, for most items, the Americans have sufficient plant capacity to take care of their needs. Unless World War III, and hence war production, start on an all-out basis, there seems little hope that either U.S. or domestic orders for Canadian firms will expand enough to take up threatened plant and manpower slack in Canada.

There also seems little chance that orders from Europe will be coming in to take up slack. Judging from complaints by American critics of Western Europe, Britain is the only country there making any approach to a determined effort to build up her defences. And Britain is still obliged to be more concerned about selling in the dollar area than buying from it. Raw materials are her most urgent, and most expensive, requirement; she can get many of these from non-dollar sources. But Britain's Lord Privy Seal, Richard Stokes, who is to head a projected Ministry of Raw Materials, has to have the wherewithall to buy such key dollar-costing materials as sulphur and nickel. Thus Canadian industry cannot expect more priorities on raw materials to produce defence goods for Western Europe.

J. C. Armer, President of the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association followed a warning about the effect of raw material scarcities on employment with a suggestion for easing the situation. He couldn't see how, "by presently authorized defence production", the slack in Canada could be taken up smoothly. But he felt that large firms who get defence contracts could help by farming out more sub-contracts. His association has been making "realistic surveys" of plant facilities for defence production. The surveys are available to Government agencies and prime contractors and would be a big help to anyone wanting to sub-contract. He suggested more use be made of them. "I believe it very desirable from the standpoint of the good of the country, that there be no more concentration of defence production than is required for efficient operation."

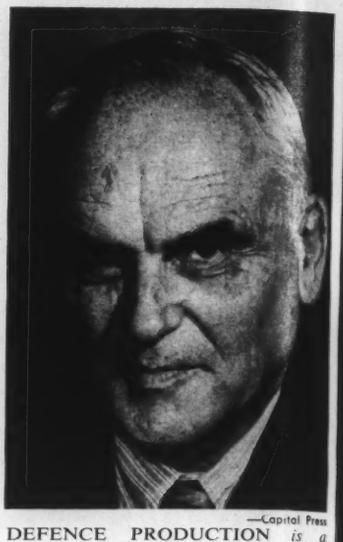
At best, however, sectional unemployment problems seem unavoidable, even if the utmost care is exercised to spread defence jobs. The CIPA points out it is unreasonable to expect that Canada's defence equipment requirements can, in some way, be made to fit exactly into facilities made available by material shortages.

—Michael Young



—Miller

U.K. MATERIALS *supply is task of new Lord Privy Seal, Richard Stokes.*



—Capital Press

DEFENCE PRODUCTION *is a tougher job than in last war. Minister Howe's department last week got wider control powers on materials.*

U.S. BUSINESS

TORQUAY: U. S. REACTIONS

New York.

TARIFF CONCESSIONS granted by the United States at the long dry meetings in Torquay, England, turned out to be greater than most businessmen had expected. But when the State Department braced for an outcry from American business, it was surprised to find none was forthcoming. This was unexpected as there had been much gnashing of teeth in advance of the negotiations.

Puzzled business analysts set out last week to explore reasons for the aplomb. They found that world rearmament has almost wiped out pricing differentials in the Western World. Many of the concessions involved items in such short supply here that imports will be welcomed.

Not too pleased was the **textile industry** as concessions may harm the American lace industry. Textile men also had wanted concessions on U.S. textile exports to Cuba. **Machinery** makers were uneasy over the long-range aspects of concessions on competing products from both Canada and Western Germany. **Liquor** importers regretted that there weren't more cuts, and domestic producers that there were so many. Tariff cuts had been consistently opposed by twenty major distillers and they were unhappy over the concessions on imports of Canadian whiskies.

Many traders seeking lower tariffs in **wool, Scotch whisky** and other items from the British area expressed disappointment at the failure to reach agreements on the stumbling block of Empire preferences.

Strangely enough, the **pulp and paper** industry said it was satisfied on an over-all basis with the paper concessions granted by the U.S. Exception was taken to cuts in favor of Canada, France, and other countries on shoe, cigarette and photographic papers. But it was noted many of the big volume import items were not changed. And for that, the paper industry was duly thankful.

Not Half Bad

The industry had shuddered when it was announced, months ago, that a long list of American paper products would be subject to negotiation at Torquay. However, when the shouting was over, it was found that less than one-half the negotiable paper items were changed. And the two principal items with Canada (**book** or **printing** papers and miscellaneous **paperboard**) were not touched. These were the main tonnage items in the whole schedule.

More than 35,000 tons of printing and paperboard papers are imported by the U.S. annually from Canada. No wonder the paper industry was satisfied that Canada did not gain a further wedge in the door on these two particular items.

Many concessions — notably in **metals** and **chemicals**—involved items in such short supply here that any means of easing their entry into the U.S. is welcomed by businessmen today. They may feel differently about it in another couple of years when supply lines have been filled.

—R. L. Hoadley

Executive *Cum* Airman

Government, Business Share Talents Of Air-Minded Frank McGill

by Frank Lowe

AIR VICE-MARSHAL Frank S. McGill, CB, is the type of man who is not completely satisfied with filling just two full-time jobs.

Visit him at any time in his spacious office in the Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Ltd. plant in Montreal's east end, and the chances are he won't be talking about his job there as secretary and sales director. Nor of his other job as Director of the Aircraft Division in the Production Branch of the Department of Defence Production.

For Frank McGill, a stocky, friendly man with an amazing amount of energy, has a wide variety of interests. He is a former athlete, a daring flier, an executive, and an active community worker. But it is likely that Canada will remember him mainly as a man who, years ago, saw a future in the air. So let's look at that phase of his career first.

His story is inexorably tied up with the history of Canadian flying. As a youth of 21 he tried to enlist in the Royal Naval Air Service, the counterpart in 1915 of today's Fleet Air Arm. He was told by Ottawa authorities that he would have to obtain an aero club flying certificate at his own expense—a tough assignment for one who had just been promoted from the office boy ranks—so he went to Ithaca, NY, to learn to fly.

To HMS *Vindex*

Finally he got to England—again at his own expense—enlisted as a probationary sub-lieutenant and in September, 1915, had his dream come true when he was posted to HMS *Vindex*, World War I version of a flattop.

"The plane was lowered into the water by a series of pulleys and a crane," he recalls. "When we returned from operations, we flopped down beside the ship and waited to be hauled up on deck."

Later that same year he crashed his plane into the Thames estuary and spent some time in hospital recovering from a shattered right arm and a cut head.

When the United States entered the war, McGill was sent to Washington as adviser on twin-engine flying boat operations, and later served as a test pilot in a Philadelphia naval aircraft factory.

Back in civilian life in 1919—he returned to Montreal and the Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Ltd., to continue his climb up the business ladder. But he could not forget flying.

He was one of the founders of the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club and in 1934 organized the first auxiliary fighter squadron in Montreal, No. 15 Fighter Squadron.

"I am very proud of this squadron," McGill says today. "It collected six DFC's and one DSO in World War II, and was the only Canadian fighter squadron in the Battle of Britain."

In 1937 he was asked to become a member of the Advisory Committee to the Minister of National Defence and served there until the outbreak of war when he became Commanding Officer at Camp Borden.

It didn't take very long for this dynamic businessman-*cum*-airman to hurry ahead in the RCAF hierarchy. Starting as a Squadron Leader, he advanced rapidly to the post of Air Vice-Marshal, with the unofficial title of trouble-shooter for the complicated British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

His new job, at this critical point in

FRANK McGILL

world history, is a continuat
culmination of his career in
"The air force wants planes,"
plains his job with the Depart
Defence Production. "It is n
to find a way to produce the

He claims his big fight nc
"give Canada insurance agai
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er degree of self-sufficiency in
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working at setting up an engin
producing propellers, instrume
ball bearings—all within the
of this country.

McGill claims there are pl
skilled men in this country
these factories. And, as an e
who has never been out of tou
the business world, he should l

After graduation from M
High School where he was a
pion athlete, he went to work
office boy for the firm he now
direct. He climbed to his present
tion step by step, "even taking
turn at the switchboard and
cabinets."

He also progressed in the ath
world. In 1909, at the age of 15
won his first Canadian swimm
championship. In 1914 he won
Sir Vincent Meredith Silver Tr
as the best all-round athlete in

CONTINUED ON PAG

what goes out must first come in!

Whether you call it "salary" or "take-home-pay", the greatest part of what you earn buys the food your family must eat, the clothes they must wear, and the home they must live in. Food, shelter and clothing depend on income and *income depends on earning power, which*

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Reduced consumer buying because of taxes, prices and credit restrictions

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

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orders from Europe will be coming in to take up slack. Judging from complaints by American critics of Western Europe, Britain is the only country there making any approach to a determined effort to build up her defences. And Britain is still obliged to be more concerned about selling in the dollar area than buying from it. Raw materials are her most urgent, and most expensive, requirement; she can get many of these from non-dollar sources. But Britain's Lord Privy Seal, Richard Stokes, who is to head a projected Ministry of Raw Materials, has to have the wherewithall to buy such key dollar-costing materials as sulphur and nickel. Thus Canadian industry cannot expect more priorities on raw materials to produce defence goods

—Miller

U.K. MATERIALS *supply is task of new Lord Privy Seal, Richard Stokes.*

BUSINESS ANGLE

WHY GOLDS DIDN'T FALL

Prospect of Higher Price for Gold Gaining Ground Despite IMF

by P. M. Richards

ONE DAY last week the stock market sold off sharply for no very obvious reason, although the best guess seemed to be that it was fear that the Iran situation might lead to all-out war. On the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow-Jones industrial average declined 4 points; the Montreal industrial average fell 4.1 points, while the Toronto industrial average fell more than 6 points for the biggest single day's decline since mid-February. A particularly interesting feature on the Toronto Stock Exchange was that though base metals and western oils both fell off about 4 points during the day, the gold mining shares made an effective resistance to the general selling pressure, their index declining only about a third of a point.

—John Steele
P. M. RICHARDS

The explanation of this is simple. The gold stocks didn't go down much because they were already down; their prices reflect that industry's exceedingly disadvantageous costs and earnings situation in recent years. Also, against a further market decline, there is the fact that hope exists that the adverse situation will soon change for the better.

The peculiarly unfavorable operating situation of the gold mining companies is due, of course, to the fact that the industry's product sells for a fixed price, while all other prices (and costs of the gold mining companies' operations are advancing, with the obvious inevitable result that the industry's earnings position progressively deteriorates.

The industry has been given some relief in the form of a Government subsidy, which this year will pay marginal producers between $10 million and $11 million (an increase of $3 million over 1950), but this is by no means sufficient to offset the basic disadvantage between costs and prices. Before the gold mining industry finishes; mines become smaller as the original ore turns into waste rock, employment diminishes, there is little incentive to seek new mines, and even mines like Timmins and Kirkland Lake share in prosperity.

The official price of gold has been $35 an ounce since 1933, when it was changed from $20.67. Lately the International Monetary Fund and the United States Treasury, gold's present official rulers, have been under pressure to raise the price to $40 or more an ounce, but have withstood it.

However, for some time South Africa has been selling gold for commercial purposes in the "free market" at prices well above the official level and has declined to cease doing so when requested by the IMF, and, still more embarrassing to the latter, the Bank of France has bought gold from the U.S. at the official $35 and at the same time has sold gold from its reserves at $42 an ounce.

So many other countries have lately been "strengthening their gold reserves" by buying from the U.S. at $35, and so much gold is finding its way into the free market at unofficially high levels, that it appears the $35 price may have to be discarded. The IMF is making a new attempt to hold the line by means of negotiations with individual countries. But success is doubtful. Inflationary pressures are still increasing throughout the world and with them the pressure on the $35 price of gold. Holders of gold mining shares seem at last to have good reason to hope.

TELLING CANADIANS

A DAY OR TWO before the opening of last year's Trade Fair, a businessman watching workmen install an exhibit of Canadian textiles remarked: "But they shouldn't include that cloth. I happen to know that that material comes from the United States. My firm uses quite a lot of it." He was surprised to learn he was wrong; the cloth being used had been made in Canada. The incident resulted in his firm switching to the Canadian-made article, and it saved money by doing so. Trade Fair officials say similar discoveries are made at each year's Fair, with more business for Canadian producers as the result.

Most people think of the Canadian International Trade Fair as a show for exporters and importers from other countries who want to survey the Canadian market for their goods and look at Canadian products they might import, and as a convenient place to make the necessary contacts. No doubt, this is what the Fair primarily is. But it is also a place where Canadian goods can be shown to Canadians themselves, where goods made perhaps at one end of the country may be made known to possible users at the other end. This is, perhaps, a particularly valuable function in this country of great distances.

We are nationally so conscious of the place of foreign trade in our economy that we may tend to overlook the increasing importance of our own market. With our greater industrialization and our now rapidly growing population, we are able to produce more of the goods we need and to consume more of our products. National awareness of these facts should result in reducing our vulnerability to economic jolts from abroad.

Perhaps there is a need for a permanent exhibition to show Canadian goods to Canadians. Or for several such exhibitions, located across the country in central spots. This is a suggestion for Glen Bannerman, Director of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission which runs the Trade Fair.

NEW INDUSTRY

FOR THE FIRST time, I saw glass being made—the only window glass produced in Canada—on a visit last fortnight to the new Pennvernon plant of Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Ltd. at Ville St. Laurent on the outskirts of Montreal. How is window glass made by the Pennvernon process? Well, various ingredients, mostly silica sand, soda ash, dolomite, feldspar and salt cake are weighed and mixed, and "cullet" (glass obtained from cuttings during manufacturing) is added to it. This mixed batch goes into a big tank furnace, which heats it until it's melted.

Over the opposite end of the tank is a complicated "drawing" machine. A "fish-hook" (really a frame of flat steel bars) is dropped through the drawing machine into the now molten mass of the batch. This "hook" is so designed and manipulated that the glass adheres to it along its length in a viscous state. As the glass is pulled upward it widens and thickens into one continuous sheet. This upward-moving sheet is not touched on either surface until it has cooled beyond the danger of being marked. Then asbestos rolls carry it to the top of the machine, 26 feet above its point of generation, where the glass is cut into stock sizes.

It was explained that the principal difference between the Pennvernon and any other process is this drawing of the glass upward in a flat sheet from the molten state in the tank. There is no bending of the glass; it remains always flat and even, and is always clear. This is especially important nowadays because of the greatly increased use of glass in homes, offices and factories.

LOTS MORE GLASS

THE 1951 HOME employs between 25 and 50 per cent more glass than was used only ten years ago. And its use is still increasing. Mirrors and modern glass partitions account for some of the increase but the big difference lies in the emphasis placed on "open view" construction. Before the opening of the new Montreal plant, all of this glass was imported, most of it from Britain because it came in free under the preferential tariff, whereas glass from other countries had to pay a tax of 10 or 15 per cent. In 1948, the biggest year, 100 million square feet came from Britain. The new Pennvernon glass plant of Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Ltd. is now producing between 25 and 30 million square feet of single and double strength window glass, and heavy sheet glass, annually, its present capacity production. It has about 300 employees.

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Weight-Shifting

JAMES SINCLAIR, Parliamentary Assistant to Finance Minister Abbott, told the House of Commons that last November's credit restrictions had been only "mildly effective" in cutting down consumer demand. The March regulations would make things tougher: already the squeeze has been tight enough to have inspired a search for loopholes in the regulations.

The one-third down payment regulations on consumer goods credit sales had been by-passed by substituting rental for instalment buying. Sinclair pointed out that in the States, where television set manufacturers had run into selling difficulties, this method was quite popular. The device was being used to some extent in Canada. On a $600 television set, for example, the credit restrictions would require a $200 down payment, with the balance to be made up in 12 months. But some dealers were "renting" the TV sets at $20 a month for 30 months. After this period, when the $600 price had been paid the "rent" became a nominal $1 a year. There was no down payment required and the period of payment was considerably extended.

This loophole has been plugged by putting these rental agreements in the same category as instalment sales. A one-third deposit is required—on which the company pays interest—

LOOP-HOLE *stopper Sinclair: The resort to dodges shows curbs hurt.*

and the period of "rental" is limited to the same time as the instalment sales.

At the same time Ottawa is paying close attention to business complaints about the regulations. These are many and varied. It's alleged that regulations designed to reduce consumer purchasing are not being evenly administered, that some lines of business are receiving easier treatment than others. It's claimed too that the tightening up of bank lending has hit many small firms who have not only had to drop expansion projects but have had trouble, in some cases, in financing normal operations.

"Petroleum":

THE DIFFERENCE

AFTER THINKING it over for nearly five months, Chief Justice W. R. Howson of the Alberta Supreme Court ruled that natural gas and petroleum are two distinct substances, and that the term "petroleum" cannot be taken to include natural gas.

The immediate effect of Chief Justice Howson's ruling is that Imperial Oil, which holds the rights to take "petroleum" from the 160-acre farm of Michael Borys at Leduc, cannot take natural gas without acquiring the rights which Borys holds. Since oil and gas habitually come out of the same hole together, the judgment [illegible] appeals [illegible] that we may tend to overlook the increasing importance of our own market. With our greater industrialization and our now rapidly growing population, we are able to produce more of the goods we need and to consume more of our products. National awareness of these facts should result in reducing our vulnerability to economic jolts from abroad.

Have you told your wife who will be your executor?

Your wife might well have some pertinent objections to a relative or friend being responsible for handling her future financial affairs. Nor will she favor an Executor whose lack of experience may prove a constant source of worry, and even a threat to her continued security.

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original holder of the land (usually the CPR); these rights are specified as "coal, petroleum, gold, silver and precious stones", but do not explicitly include natural gas. (In later leases, natural gas is specified as a separate commodity.) But companies holding petroleum rights cannot get the oil out without taking some gas as well; and they cannot take the gas, under Chief Justice Howson's ruling, without coming to terms with the holder of the gas rights—who, in these particular circumstances, is the holder of the surface rights.

It is believed that there are several of these loosely-drawn title deeds in the province, many of them in the Leduc-Redwater regions. Chief Justice Howson's decision looked like an unpleasant headache for the oil companies.

Fisheries:

FLOATING FACTORY

A SEA-GOING fish processing plant —the first in Maritime coastal waters —soon will go into operation in a venture which may revolutionize the fresh fishing trade.

An English skipper, Capt. Len Nicholson, of Gosport, England, had this idea for years. He thought fish could be processed, frozen and packaged as soon as they were caught at sea. All that was needed was one vessel to do the fishing and a fast, modern ship to handle the processing.

Newfoundland businessmen did not show too much interest. But at Shelburne, Nova Scotia, the idea was grasped and a company formed.

Now a sleek, converted Royal Canadian Navy Fairmile is ready to do the job. She is aptly named the *Inshore Fisherman*.

A complete processing plant, including deep freeze, conveyor belts, chutes, and cutting and packaging facilities, have been installed on the *Inshore Fisherman*. She'll cruise coastal waters buying fish and after processing them, will shoot the finished product to market ready for the housewife.

Later the *Inshore Fisherman* will be joined by the schooner *Amanda*. The fishermen of the *Amanda* will get the fish to be transferred to the processing ship. Completely loaded, the *Inshore Fisherman* can carry from 50,000 to 60,000 pounds of packaged fish, equivalent to 150,000 to 200,000 pounds of unprocessed fish. Normally it would take an average vessel two trips to capture this catch.

McGILL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

Montreal Amateur Athletic Association. At McGill University Commerce School, where he graduated in 1913, he was a swimming and hockey star.

Right now his interest in sport is as strong as ever. He is Chairman of the McGill War Memorial Campaign for $750,000 to be collected from graduates from all over the world. The money will be used to build a modern swimming pool and extend the gymnasium at the university. He is Honorary President of the swimming club there.

His other posts reflect this concern with public service. He is on the Board of Governors of the Montreal General Hospital, has served on the council of the Montreal Board of Trade and is on the council of the Boy Scouts Association.

He is joint Chairman of the 1951 Canadian Red Cross Campaign and is on the advisory committee of the Canadian Olympic Association. He is also ADC to the Governor-General.

What is Frank McGill's secret for getting through all this work?

"I am impatient with red tape," he explains, "and I like working with people."

INSURANCE

HOUSEHOLDERS' HELP

THE new Householder's policy is a package policy which includes the cover given by the ordinary fire insurance policy together with its supplemental clause covering windstorm, etc., the residence burglary and theft policy, and in addition, some hold-up, baggage, and rental insurance.

The property of your immediate family is also included.

If a burglar enters your home, the insurance company pays not only for the goods stolen but also for any dam-

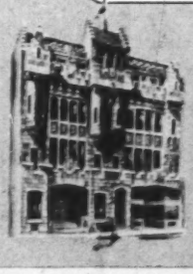
GENERAL SALES MANAGER WANTED

Large utility client requires highly-experienced man to head all sales, promotional and advertising departments. Proven administrative ability, good knowledge of utilization of fuels and experience in home appliance field required. Scope of authority and potential results challenge ambition and aggressiveness of the best. Starting salary commensurate with ability and experience. Apply by letter.

Johnston, Everson & Charlesworth,
1608 Northern Ontario Building, Toronto 1, Ontario

"MODERATION
IN ALL THINGS
IS THE BEST OF RULES"

PLAUTIUS



THE HOUSE OF
SEAGRAM

MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY

Now Available! TRIPLE INDEMNITY INSURANCE

A new policy providing accidental death and dismemberment benefits to protect your loved ones. Your beneficiaries will receive:

Face Value of the Policy if you die from a natural cause.
Double the Face Value of the policy if you die by accident.
Triple the Face Value of the policy if you die by accident while riding as a passenger in certain public conveyances or while in a burning public building.

You yourself get liberal dismemberment benefits providing cash for loss of parts of your body.

Ask for our pamphlet "High Public Acceptance" giving particulars of these benefits. It will interest you.

Before You Insure Consult Confederation Life
HEAD OFFICE Association TORONTO

age which the burglar may do, up to a total of $500. Up to $100, you will be reimbursed for loss due to theft from entrances, porches, garage or outbuildings of your home. The policy provides a measure of rental insurance. If your home is rendered uninhabitable because of fire, theft or any of the other perils insured against, you will be paid up to 10 per cent of the total insurance for any extra cost to you for living or hotel expenses over and above what you normally pay when you're living at home.

There is a limitation of $500 for loss due to theft or burglary of jewelry or furs. However, you may get extra insurance for such items at an additional premium.

The policy not only reimburses for loss of your possessions in the home but, up to 10 per cent of the insurance, it pays for loss of property due to certain perils while it is temporarily away from home. Goods in storage are not covered. Thus if your clothing or other possessions are burned while away from the home, you can collect. If your luggage is stolen from a hotel room, a parcel room, or from the locked compartment of your car, the company will pay. You are covered too for any loss due to robbery and also if your possessions are burned or damaged in a collision of any automobile or public conveyance.

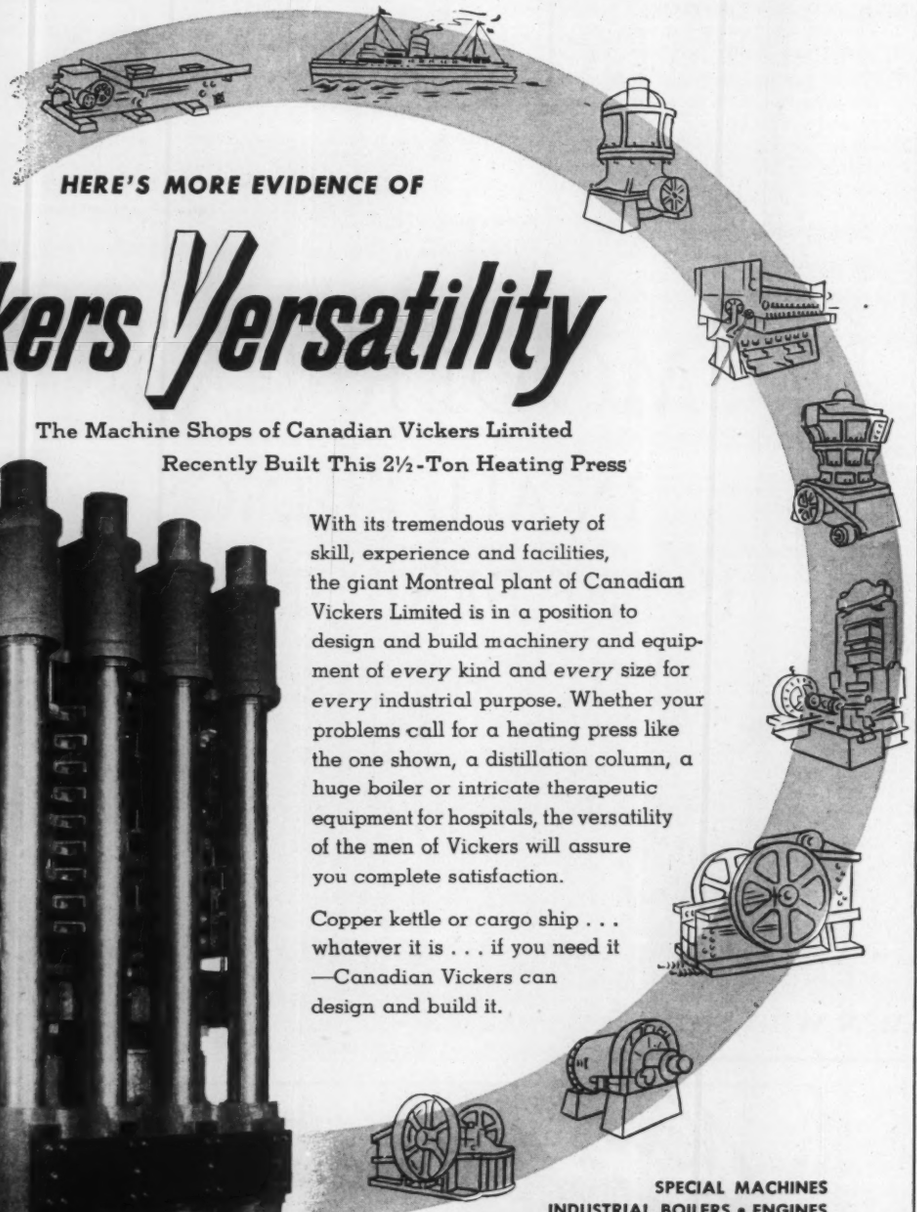
You may insure the contents of your summer cottage under the Householder's policy. In this secondary residence the perils covered are the same as those for your city residence, except that theft is replaced by burglary or robbery.

The average laymen may not be acquainted with the technical difference in these terms. Theft is a very broad term which means the taking of property without the consent of the owner. Burglary is break-in and is defined in the policy as forcible entry of which there are visible marks by tools or explosives at place of entry. Robbery is hold-up and means theft which is accompanied by violence or threat of violence to the person.

Limits to Coverage

There are some limitations of coverage. Money and securities are insured only up to $50 for theft from your home or from safety deposit box. Theft of jewelry, watches and furs is limited to $500. You cannot collect more than $50 if your liquor is burned or stolen. Professional books and instruments are not covered. Other property is also excluded, motor vehicles, pets, records or books showing evidence of debt, salesmen's samples, etc.

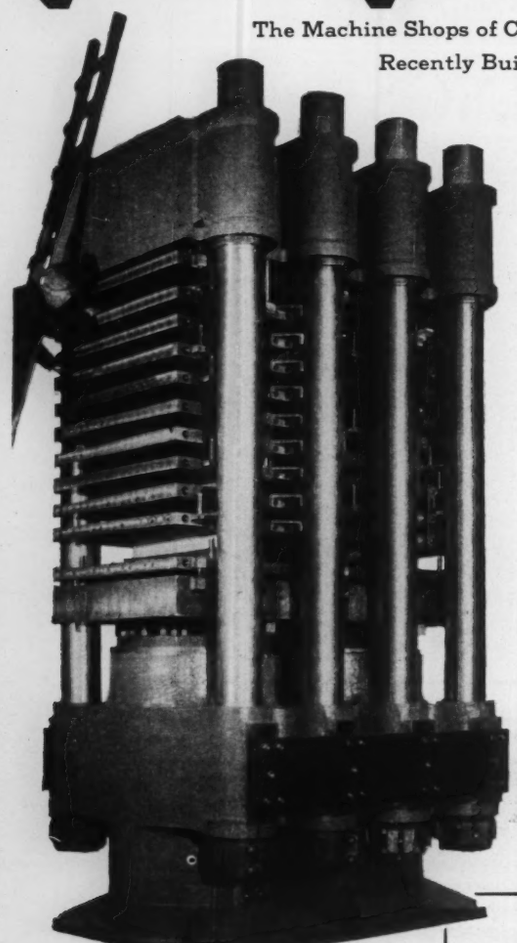
While the cover of the Householder's policy is broad, it is not an all risk policy like the Personal Property Floater policy. The chief difference is that it does not cover what is called mysterious disappearance. Thus if your wife leaves a valuable ring in the washroom on the train, if you miss your watch but have no recollection where it has gone, if your son loses his skates coming home from the rink, you need not apply to the insurance company under a Householder's policy. —*L. D. Millar*



HERE'S MORE EVIDENCE OF

Vickers Versatility

The Machine Shops of Canadian Vickers Limited
Recently Built This 2½-Ton Heating Press



With its tremendous variety of skill, experience and facilities, the giant Montreal plant of Canadian Vickers Limited is in a position to design and build machinery and equipment of *every* kind and *every* size for *every* industrial purpose. Whether your problems call for a heating press like the one shown, a distillation column, a huge boiler or intricate therapeutic equipment for hospitals, the versatility of the men of Vickers will assure you complete satisfaction.

Copper kettle or cargo ship . . . whatever it is . . . if you need it —Canadian Vickers can design and build it.

SPECIAL MACHINES
INDUSTRIAL BOILERS • ENGINES
INDUSTRIAL METAL FABRICATION
MINING MACHINERY • SHIPS • MARINE MACHINERY

2500 ton Heating Press built by Canadian Vickers Limited to Watson-Stillman designs for a Canadian paper company. 290,000-lbs. weight. 2 cylinders—8 column construction with 11 steam plates. Ten 4" openings.

CANADIAN VICKERS LIMITED
MONTREAL
Toronto Office: 25 King St. West
V-11

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY LIMITED

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared the following Dividends:

CLASS "A" COMMON

$1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of June, 1951, out of the amount previously set aside on the 9th of February, 1951, to Shareholders of record 31st May, 1951.

CLASS "B" COMMON

An Interim Dividend of 75c per Share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of June, 1951, to Shareholders of record 31st May, 1951.

By Order of the Board,
P. G. TURNER, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 11th, 1951.

SILVER-MILLER MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Bonus dividend of Eight Cents (8c) per share has been declared for the fiscal year ended April 30th, 1951, payable in Canadian Funds, Friday, June 15th, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, May 29th, 1951.

By Order of the Board.

JOHN W. TOVELL,
President.

Toronto, Ontario,
May 14th, 1951.

The Canadian Family owes much to . . . Switzerland

A Tribute from Calvert to Canadians of Swiss Descent

THE STRENGTH of a nation stems from the character of its people. Canada owes much of her growth, vitality and the rich quality of its democracy to the blending of racial and cultural heritages from many lands.

Switzerland has contributed many of her sturdy sons, and they have united themselves with other racial groups, to comprise the great Canadian Family.

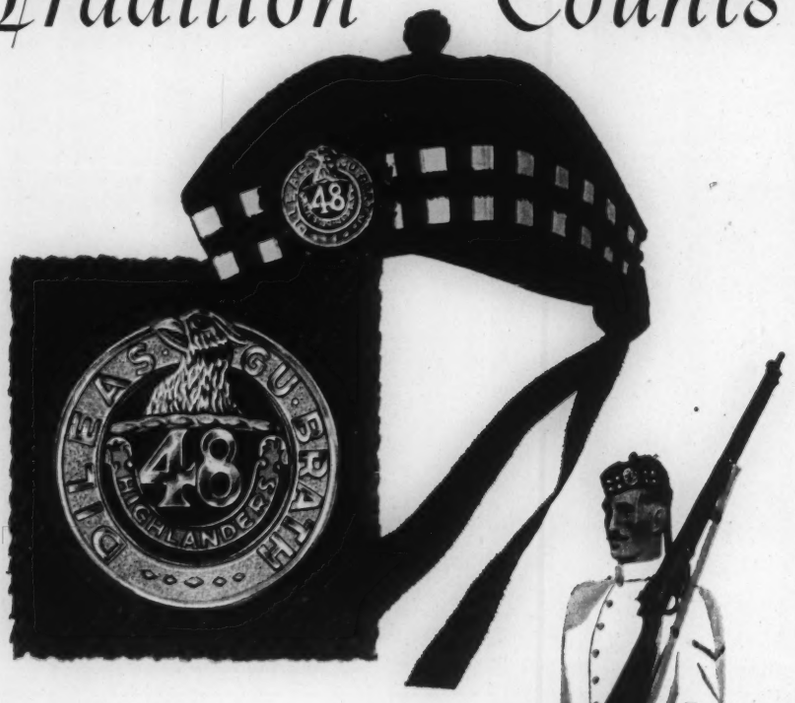
Among the first Swiss to come to Canada were soldiers who helped Lord Selkirk defend his Red River Colony. These were quickly followed by skilled watch and clock makers and musicians.

Today the names of many Canadians of Swiss descent figure prominently among our artists, musicians, writers and poets, while the unmatched skill of Swiss watchmakers has contributed much to Canada's industry.

Calvert DISTILLERS (Canada) Limited
AMHERSTBURG • ONTARIO

Calvert, founder of Canada's first colony at Newfoundland in 1622, was head of the famous Calvert family. Calvert's ideals of democracy, ideals which were perpetuated by his descendants, helped set the pattern for the freedom we now enjoy.

Tradition Counts.

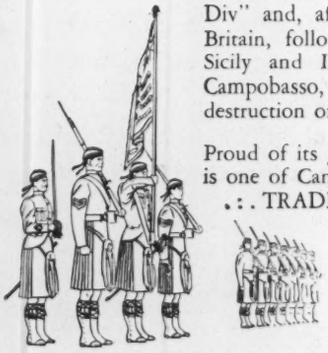


48th Highlanders of Canada

The first kilted regiment organized in Ontario (1891), the 48th Highlanders have for sixty years maintained the tradition of their Gaelic motto, "Dileas Gu Brath" (Faithful for Ever). As the 15th Battalion of the First Division C.E.F., they courageously faced the first gas attack at Ypres, 1915.

In World War II the 48th were once again "First Div" and, after a vital role in the defence of Britain, followed their skirling pipes ashore in Sicily and Italy, distinguishing themselves at Campobasso, the Moro River, Ortona and the destruction of the Hitler and Gothic Lines.

Proud of its glorious past, the 48th Highlanders is one of Canada's honoured regiments in which .:. TRADITION COUNTS.



Shown is a Lance Corporal uniformed for the Diamond Jubilee Reunion Trooping of the Colours ceremony, at Toronto, May, 1951. A full colour reproduction suitable for framing, may be obtained free by sending your name and address (please print) to:

Dept. B-65, Tradition Counts, O'Keefe House, Victoria St., Toronto, Canada.

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